



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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14 January 1994

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CONTENTS

14 January 1994

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

CENTRAL AFRICA

Burundi

Wrapup of Events Leading to Naming of New President	1
Government, Parties Reach Truce [Bujumbura Radio]	1
Rwandan Embassy Attacked During Meeting [Kigali Radio]	2
French, Rwandan Officials Protest [Bujumbura Radio]	2
Assembly Elects Ntaryamira President [Bujumbura Radio]	2
President Outlines Tasks, Goals [Burundi Radio]	3

Cameroon

Authorities Suspend Classes After 13 Jan Clashes [AFP]	3
--	---

Congo

Renewed Clashes Reported in Brazzaville 14 Jan [AFP]	3
--	---

Gabon

Government Freezes Prices of Basic Goods, Fuels [AFP]	4
---	---

Zaire

President Mobutu To Address Nation 14 Jan [Kinshasa TV]	4
Tshisekedi Discusses Political, Economic Situation [Brussels L'ECHO 14 January]	4

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Government, ANC, Freedom Alliance Hold 'Secret' Talks [Umtata Radio]	7
Ciskei To Withdraw From Alliance [SAPA]	7
NP, DP, IFP 'Heading for Clash' Over Mining Policy [Johannesburg TV]	7
CP Condemns ANC Proposal [Johannesburg TV]	8
IFP Terms Plan 'Nationalization' [Johannesburg Radio]	8
ANC Releases Reconstruction, Development Program [SAPA]	8
Development Plan Assessed [SAPA]	9
Mandela Addresses Youth League Conference in Soweto [SAPA]	9
ANC Wants Schutte To Resign; Broadcasts Cited [Umtata Radio]	10
IFP Spokesman Clarifies Buthelezi's 13 Jan Comments [Johannesburg TV]	10
Transvaal Leader Explains Strike Call [Umtata Radio]	10
Boer Army Warns Foreign Observers To Leave [SAPA]	10
AVF Responds to ANC Remarks on Killing Opponents [SAPA]	11
De Klerk Welcomes Tokyo Proposal To Send Poll Monitors [Tokyo KYODO]	11
Democratic Party Leader Addresses Election Meeting [SAPA]	11
CP Leader on Creation of Afrikaner Republic, Army [PATRIOT 7 January]	11
Former MI Leader Linked to New Party [WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN 14-20 January]	12
Five Forms of Identification Acceptable for Election [Umtata Radio]	14
South African Press Review for 14 January [THE CITIZEN 13 January, etc]	14

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Angola

Peace Talks Continue; Beye Demands 'Greater Secrecy' [Luanda TV]	16
UNITA Notes Beye Request [Voz do Galo Negro]	16
Prime Minister, Cuban Envoy Meet, Discuss Politics [Luanda TV]	16
UNITA on Cuban Envoy's Visit, 'Massive New Invasion' [Voz do Galo Negro]	17
Luanda Radio Denounces UNITA Radio 'Lies' [Luanda Radio]	17
Governor on UNITA Plans for Cuanza Sul Province [Luanda Radio]	18
Official Inspects Freighter Carrying Weapons [Umtata Radio]	18
UNITA Asks UN To Stop Arrival [Maputo Radio]	19

Botswana

Implications of Full GATT Membership Assessed [SAPA]	19
--	----

Mozambique

Ajello Comments on Government Not Confining Troops [Maputo Radio]	19
Dhlakama Meets Ajello; Financing, Other Issues Noted [Maputo Radio]	20
Opposition Parties Reconfirm Bento as Post Candidate [MEDIAFAX 13 January]	20
Government, Renamo Troops Return From Training [Maputo Radio]	20

Namibia

Angolan Ambassador Comments on Progress at Peace Talks [THE NAMIBIAN 10 January]	21
--	----

Zambia

Defense Minister Warns of Possible Military Coup [SAPA]	23
---	----

Zimbabwe

Daily Warns PAC of Losing Support, Counteractions [Umtata Radio]	23
--	----

WEST AFRICA

Burkina Faso

Commerce Minister Warns Against Price Hikes [Ouagadougou Radio]	24
---	----

Ghana

Brigadier Appointed Commander of UN Rwanda Mission [Accra Radio]	24
--	----

Guinea-Bissau

Witness Says Opposition Leader 'Falsely Accused' [London International]	24
---	----

Mali

President Says Devaluation 'Unavoidable' [Paris International]	24
Prime Minister Urges Patriotism To Face Devaluation [Mali Radio]	25

Niger

Ousmane Returns From Summit, Comments on Events [Niamey Radio]	25
Student Representatives To Meet Prime Minister [Niamey Radio]	26

Nigeria

Former Chief of Staff on Planned Constitutional Talks [*Lagos TV*] 27

Togo

President Addresses Nation, Notes Attacks, Politics [*Lome Radio*] 27

Senegal

Price Controls Imposed on 'Essential' Commodities [*AFP*] 28

Burundi

Wrapup of Events Leading to Naming of New President

Government, Parties Reach Truce

EA1301155394 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 1800 GMT 12 Jan 94

[passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Sylvie Kinigi met representatives of political parties, moral forces, and the civil society today. The purpose of the meeting was to relaunch discussions with the various partners so as to rebuild the social, political, and economic fabric which has been torn up following the assassinations perpetrated in Burundi. The participants discussed the main issues on which no compromise was reached during previous meetings, notably a formal framework for consultation, the drawing up of an open schedule, and the profile of the future president of the Republic. All the participants agreed on one important point. They decided on a political truce and called on the Burundi people to stop the demonstrations, destruction, harassment, and intimidation.

Apart from this meeting, Chairman Sylvestre Ntibantunganya of the Front for Democracy in Burundi, Chairman Joseph Nzeyimana of the Rally for Democracy and Economic and Social Development [RADDES], and the president of the Unity and National Progress Party [Uprona] made statements calling on their activists to act responsibly during these difficult times.

First, here is the statement by Sylvestre Ntibantunganya:

[Ntibantunganya] "I would like to tell Burundians who are listening to us either on radio or television that the current times in our country are difficult and that in order to surmount them, there is a need for positive contributions from everyone. We need peace, we need security. We need the establishment of trust between the various components of the Burundian nation, a nation which, if we are not careful, could go as far as breaking up. I therefore launch an urgent appeal to everyone to make a commitment to countering the danger. This country belongs to all of us in our diversities, ethnic, political, social or others. We therefore have to manage it, to live in it together without excluding anyone. We must manage it in security and ensure security for all. [passage omitted]

"Henceforth, destruction, killing, and harassment of others must no longer be accepted. Burundi has had enough. Burundians have had enough and instead wish for the rapid restoration of peace. We have responded to this call by deciding, at the level of political parties, on a truce, a truce implying that the demonstrations, the destruction, the harassment, the intimidation, and all sorts of misfortunes, must be stopped rapidly.

"We desire, at least at the level of our party, that the government will take all the adequate measures so that from tonight this can be achieved. We hope that all the partners understand that anyone who acts against the jointly expressed will will not be considered as being against such or such a political party or against such and such an ethnic group but against the Burundi people, who are vividly expressing their thirst for peace and security and their thirst to see trust reestablished among their components today.

"Therefore, men and women, the young and old who are listening to us, come behind us, help us to reestablish the peace which is yours, you Burundi people, the peace which is yours, you youth, women, housekeepers but also educators of the youth, the peace which, if we are not careful, we could lose control of. Lets keep all this world for peace and in peace. That is the meaning of the political truce that we have decided. Thank you."

The second statement is by Uprona parliamentary group chairman Jean-Baptiste Manwangari:

[Manwangari] "[passage omitted] There is a real will on the part of all political parties and associations present here and on the part of government to build on something solid in order to restore peace to our country. We all insisted that the common interest will henceforth guide all party and government activities. We believe that our people have gone through so much suffering that they should not be deprived again of the peace which they so badly need. We therefore call on all forces to come together in the movement searching for peace. We call on activists to promote peace, so that trouble ceases, both in Bujumbura and in the countryside. We believe that everyone will have a place in seeking solutions, and we are convinced that although discussions have not yet ended, if everyone continues on the same path, we will reach a consensus on solutions so that no one feels left out in the restoration of peace. [passage omitted]"

Last, let us listen to the statement by RADDES Chairman Joseph Nzeyimana:

[Nzeyimana] "I wish to tell those who are listening to me on radio and television that the political parties and the various associations met today to discuss important issues which could help restore peace to this country. [passage omitted]

"We call on citizens of this country—foreigners, those we have welcomed, those who came to invest, to keep the peace—to help us to succeed in the search for peace. We call on the youth and other forces to keep the peace and to await solutions and not to break windows, destroy people's huts, destroy houses, and especially not to kill. We ask you to wait for a while. Maybe you will get the solution you are seeking. Then we shall build a new Burundi with a new political framework, since we are moving towards a new social pact where nothing similar to what happened before can happen again; a pact that will ensure that no one kills his neighbor, that Hutus are not killed, that Tutsis are not killed, that Twas are not

killed, that soldiers are not disturbed and that they do not kill others or get killed. Then, Burundi will be different, and we shall remake the image of this country in the eyes of foreign countries, since the outside world has started seeing us in a bad light. [passage omitted]"

Rwandan Embassy Attacked During Meeting

EA1301165494 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 0430 GMT 13 Jan 94

[Text] We have learned from the Rwandan Embassy in Burundi that young Tutsi extremists from opposition political parties yesterday staged demonstrations outside the Burundi Republican Presidency between 1500 and 1600 while Prime Minister Sylvie Kinigi was meeting representatives of civic groups and opposition parties to explain to them the appropriateness of amending Article 85 of the Burundi Constitution in order to seek ways and means of restoring peace and tranquillity in Burundi.

The amendment of Article 85 of the Burundi Constitution should enable the National Assembly to elect a new president of the Republic to replace late President Melchior Ndadaye, who was assassinated last October.

According to the Rwandan Embassy in the Burundi capital, the demonstrators were dispersed by security forces. While being dispersed, the demonstrators attacked the premises of the Rwandan Embassy in Bujumbura which they ransacked after breaking windows and smashing doors. The Rwandan Embassy, however, has given assurances that all Rwandan diplomats in Bujumbura are safe and sound.

The Rwandan chancery and other diplomatic missions in Bujumbura invited the Burundi Ministry of Foreign Affairs to visit the scene to see the damage caused by the demonstrators to the Rwandan diplomatic mission in Bujumbura.

French, Rwandan Officials Protest

EA1301213394 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 1800 GMT 13 Jan 94

[Text] The French ambassador today addressed a diplomatic note to the Ministry of External Relations and Cooperation in which he deeply deplored the fact that during a political demonstration on 12 January some participants, after being dispersed by the security forces, concluded their demonstration by stoning the French Embassy, especially the offices of the Mission of Cooperation and Cultural Action. A number of windows were broken.

He also expressed his concern that the demonstrators later moved on to the Rwandan Embassy and that stones were thrown at other buildings situated on Uprona Avenue and at stationary cars. The ambassador sent a strong protest against the actions. He expressed to the competent Burundi authorities the wish that steps be taken in the future to avoid a recurrence.

In a communique, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of the Republic of Rwanda has expressed its feelings to the Ministry of External Relations and Cooperation of the Republic of Burundi and informed the latter that it was dismayed to learn of the violation, resulting in great damage, of the premises of the Embassy of the Republic of Rwanda in Bujumbura yesterday by Burundian citizens.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation also protested most vigorously against this lapse by the Government of the Republic of Burundi, given the provisions of the 18 April 1961 Vienna Convention on diplomatic relations, especially Article 22, Paragraph Two. [passage omitted]

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of the Republic of Rwanda insisted that the Ministry of External Relations and Cooperation of the Republic of Burundi assume its responsibilities by ensuring the security of the personnel, property, and premises of the Rwandan Embassy in Bujumbura and by quickly proceeding to repair all the damage caused to the Rwandan Embassy in Bujumbura.

It is also worth noting that today Jean-Marie Ngendahayo, Burundian minister of external relations, Rwandan Ambassador to Burundi Sylvestre Uwibajije, and other diplomats accredited to Bujumbura visited the buildings of the Rwandan and French Embassies damaged during demonstrations yesterday by youths from opposition parties. They took the opportunity to assess the extent of the damage. At the end of the visit, the Rwandan ambassador to Burundi said that yesterday's attack on the premises of the Rwandan Embassy in Bujumbura was an act of provocation, but since Rwanda supported peaceful and good-neighborly ties, it refuses to be led into hostilities provoked by groups of anti-democratic people.

Burundian Foreign Minister Jean-Marie Ngendahayo regretted the violence which occurred yesterday. He called on Burundian political parties to instill in their members the ideals of democracy. He regretted that the violence took place at a time when those in charge of the main Burundian political forces are discussing at the office of the president an accord on the principle of a truce aimed at allowing the return of peace in the country.

Assembly Elects Ntaryamira President

EA1301193394 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 1800 GMT 13 Jan 94

[Text] The National Assembly has just elected Mr. Cyprien Ntaryamira as the new president of the Republic. He was elected by 78 votes for him and one vote against. Marie-Jose Niyonziman has the details of the proceedings which led to the election:

[Begin Niyonziman recording] There was a continuation this evening of the ordinary session which began on 4

October and was interrupted on 21 October following the events which took place in Burundi. On the agenda was the election of the head of state.

The election of Cyprien Ntaryamira as president of the Republic took place in the presence of all members of the government and the diplomatic and consular corps. Of 81 representatives, 76 were present. The election is the result of two days of consultations carried out by Prime Minister Sylvie kinigi with political, moral, and social forces to find a resolution to the crisis in Burundi.

On behalf of the Union for National Progress [Uprona] parliamentary group, Jean-Baptiste Manwangari briefed the guests and the National Assembly on the evolution of contacts carried out during the two days. The central objective was the drafting of a schedule and the management of the administration and security services, especially for political and ethnic minorities. They also agreed on the profile of the candidate, who would have to be a person who brings together and reassures all the components of Burundi. There was also agreement on the creation of openness in provincial and communal administrations. The personalities involved in the massacres would not be allowed to join them.

During the talks, there was a decision on a political truce, during which some political activities are to be suspended. It is worth recalling the freeing of public media, the creation of a framework for dialogue, and the current election of the president. At the moment, as I speak to you, the ceremonies are continuing at Kigobe. [end recording]

President Outlines Tasks, Goals

EA1301210594 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in Kirundi 1900 GMT 13 Jan 94

[Excerpts] Deputies meeting at Kigobe have just elected Cyprien Ntaryamira as president of the Republic of Burundi. He is the former agriculture and livestock minister. [passage omitted]

After his election, our colleague, Celcius Nsengiyunva, asked the president about the meaning of the election and his priorities to get the country out of its crisis.

[Begin recording] [Ntaryamira] I am happy, just as all Burundians are happy at this moment. I am happy with the step we have attained in our efforts, which are still under way, to restore peace and security to our country. [passage omitted]

[Nsengiyunva] Your Excellency, what will your priorities be?

[Ntaryamira] The first job in the coming days will be to continue making peace among Burundians by continuing the work of restoring the peace and security that have been interrupted in our country. We must continue the work of restoring understanding between Burundian brothers.

The next priority will be to return home those who have fled their homes internally and abroad. Then we will place emphasis on educating people about respect for human rights, which have been trampled on recently. Many people have died, so this is a very important job that we will stress. Other things to be done soon will be to rebuild what has been destroyed. This is a lot to do. You know well that many houses were demolished. [Words indistinct] bridges, and many other things were destroyed during the events. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Cameroon

Authorities Suspend Classes After 13 Jan Clashes

AB1301162294 Paris AFP in English 1558 GMT
13 Jan 94

[Text] Yaounde, Jan 13 (AFP)—Academic authorities suspended courses at the Yaounde II University on Thursday following clashes between Cameroon police and students the previous day, official sources said.

Police used water cannon to drive off 100 students marching on the prime minister's office here on Wednesday to protest against the death of 10 students killed in a road accident. Some students also set fire to the university vice chancellor's offices to object to a decision to transfer courses for 15,000 students to the new Yaounde II premises, where there are neither drinking water nor canteen facilities.

Angry undergraduates said their fellows were killed when a minibus taking them to university was in collision at dawn with a truck on the outskirts of town.

Students are also calling for transport to be laid on. For lack of buses, they are often forced to hitch rides on trucks carrying sand on the road from Yaounde to Sao, 13 kilometres (eight miles) from the capital, where the university lies.

The urban transport authority introduced a new route two weeks ago, but the buses ran for just three days before breaking down.

In another development Thursday, the government suspended the salaries of 73 teachers who have been on strike since November 24. Prime Minister Simon Achidi Achu had Tuesday warned of measures against striking civil servants.

Congo

Renewed Clashes Reported in Brazzaville 14 Jan

AB1401105594 Paris AFP in English 1039 GMT
14 Jan 94

[Text] Brazzaville, 14 Jan (AFP)—Congolese soldiers fired heavy artillery overnight in response to machine-gun attacks by armed opposition supporters in two

southern districts of the capital, military sources said Friday. The shooting died down later and only sporadic gunfire was to be heard in the morning.

The violence broke out when forces loyal to opposition leader Bernard Kolelas launched an incursion into the Diata area, a sector of the Makele-Kele district, which is controlled by supporters of President Pascal Lissouba, the sources said. The militiamen were driven back by government troops, they said, but there were no details of casualties.

Opposition spokesman Laurent Mann gave no reason for the sudden renewal of clashes after more than a week of calm in Makele-Kele and Bacongo, an opposition stronghold. He said that government forces deployed heavy weapons in Diata and aimed shells at Bacongo. "We don't yet know how much damage the firing has caused," he added.

Clashes between armed opposition militiamen and government forces have killed 110 people in Brazzaville since the beginning of December, according to hospital staff.

Gabon

Government Freezes Prices of Basic Goods, Fuels

AB1301221094 Paris AFP in English 2122 GMT 13 Jan 94

[Text] Libreville, Jan 13 (AFP)—The Gabonese Government decided Thursday [13 January] to freeze prices of basic goods, fuels, and public services, government spokesman Patrice Nziengui announced here.

He said the move came in an effort to counter the inflationary effects of the 50-percent devaluation this week of the CFA franc.

The goods whose prices are frozen include bread, flour, rice, cooking oil, soap, sugar, milk, meat and fish, he said. "Price controls are being strengthened for existing stocks of goods to avoid improper price increases," he said.

Zaire

President Mobutu To Address Nation 14 Jan

AB1301145794 Kinshasa Tele-Zaire Television Network in French 1230 GMT 13 Jan 94

[Statement issued by the Presidency in Kinshasa on 13 January; read by Information and Press Minister Ngongo Luwowa—recorded]

[Text] The Presidency of the Republic reminds the public that in conformity with the 4 January message by the head of state, the deadline given to Zairian politicians to find a solution to the crisis expired on 12 January. As the public is aware, on 11 January the

political leaders gave a positive answer to the head of state's call and signed the accords sanctioning their deliberations at the People's Palace. Consequently, the Presidency of the Republic informs the public that on 14 January, the head of state, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga will make an important address to the nation.

Tshisekedi Discusses Political, Economic Situation

BR1401154094 Brussels L'ECHO in French 14 Jan p 2

[Interview with Etienne Tshisekedi, leader of the Zairian Union for Democracy and Social Progress, by AFRICAN EVENTS reporter Jean-Marie Mabiti Angali, in Kinshasa "at the end of the year"—first two paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Text] In the upheavals of recent months, there has sometimes been criticism of the silence maintained by Etienne Tshisekedi, the symbolic figure of the opposition and the prime minister elected by the Sovereign National Conference [CNS]. For a large section of this opposition, he is essential and should be prime minister during the transition. But it is not at all certain that Mobutu will give him his backing.

A few hours, or a few days at most, before the appointment of a new government chief, we are publishing an interview with the leader of the UDPS (Union for Democracy and Social Progress). These remarks were gathered at the end of the year by Jean-Marie Mabiti Angali, a reporter from AFRICAN EVENTS, an African magazine published in Brussels. They give an idea of Tshisekedi's state of mind. In his view, the democratic process is irreversible and no attention should be paid to Mobutu's maneuvers.

[Angali] Despite the current problems, you still seem to enjoy great popularity among the Zairian population. You, therefore, seem essential. What is the basis of this popularity?

[Tshisekedi] It is difficult to know what the basis of this popularity is. I presume that the population recognizes that I have the merit of having fought the dictatorship from within and having forced it to make the current concessions. The people probably appreciate the constancy of my approach in our people's liberation struggle.

Above all, it is important that the people should recognize the sacrifices that I have made with so many others to bring the country to the present situation. We are sure that there will be full democracy. Whatever the current problems, democracy is a definitive achievement in our country.

[Angali] The country is currently awaiting the result of the political negotiations to end the duplication of institutions. What is your view of this situation?

[Tshisekedi] If we have reached this situation, it is entirely due to Mobutu upping the stakes. He is aware of the pressures being exerted by the people for him to resign and to leave the country. He has committed enough crimes already. Knowing the state of mind of the people, he is using his weapons and his tribal police to resist the people's will. All his machinations are also aimed at showing that the institutions are worth nothing without him. This must not be taken seriously. It is just his way of resisting change. The people have shown for months that they had confidence in our government and not in that of the political vagabonds who are an object of ridicule for our people.

Mobutu the Adventurer

[Angali] You are well acquainted with Mobutu. What did you have in common that enabled you to work together for many years?

[Tshisekedi] It is wrong to say that we worked together. He did not take me into his government. Following his coup d'etat in 1965, he appointed General Mulamba as prime minister. He asked the deputies and senators to submit to him two ministerial candidates per region. As a young deputy, I was chosen and became interior minister.

The fact that I worked in that government has nothing to do with Mobutu. I was determined to serve my country which was beset by major problems. If I was with Mobutu, it was simply to serve my country.

[Angali] So all you had in common was that desire to serve the country?

[Tshisekedi] In all events, that was my concern. I cannot speak for him. I can only judge him on what was seen later. I saw that he was in fact an adventurer and not a man serving the people. At first, he managed to deceive everybody by what he said.

We jointly founded the Popular Movement of the Revolution [MPR], not as a single party, but as a party which was to exist alongside another, in a real two-party system.

We jointly wrote the Constitution of 24 June 1967. It made provisions for a two-party system. But when it was adopted by referendum, he realized that it would have to be implemented. He caused me enough problems on that subject and finally forced me out of the government in August 1969. At that time, I did not understand much.

However, I understood when Mobutu carried out various maneuvers to remove Article 4 of the Constitution, which made provisions for that two-party system, and convened the MPR in 1970. The aim was to establish the single party.

It was then that I really knew that he was an adventurer. I withdrew my confidence and support from him. However, at the time he was very strong and it was impossible

to start an open struggle with him. I, therefore, took my time to avoid being an martyr.

I took advantage of my democratic reelection as a deputy in 1977 to launch actions against the dictatorship within Parliament with other colleagues.

So, you know why I fought against the dictatorship. This fight is now on the point of succeeding. I no longer believe in Mobutu's power to withstand the movement toward democracy.

[Angali] It is sometimes said that your struggle is primarily the result of personal rather than political disagreements...

[Tshisekedi] I started the struggle for our people's liberation with 12 parliamentary colleagues. We published an open letter which is the basis of the action. All those who say that I am settling personal scores merely have to reread that letter. There is nothing personal in it. The letter notes the Mobutu regime's failure and advocates what political behavior to adopt for the democratization of the nation.

[Angali] Some people think that the present crisis is a crisis about individuals. You seem sincere, as Mobutu was on 24 April 1990...

[Tshisekedi] Mobutu has never been sincere. He simply gave in to internal and external pressures for democracy. But he made every effort to oppose the process. Fortunately, there are men who are fighting to achieve democracy.

Respecting the Conference

[Angali] There have been several attempts at cohabitation between you. Is this still possible?

[Tshisekedi] There is no question of attempts at cohabitation. We have abandoned the dictatorial culture, the Second Republic in which one individual ruled the whole nation. With the CNS, we entered a new culture: That of democracy in which everybody must submit to the majority and the law. Because I was democratically elected through the CNS, there is no question of discussing cohabitation. Everybody must submit to the CNS plan. Nobody can replace it by another. If it is not respected, the liberation struggle will continue.

[Angali] One of the criticisms made against you is that many people think you made a mistake when you crossed out any mention of the constitution on your appointment in October 1991. What is your reply to them?

[Tshisekedi] There was no reason for me to accept that because that constitution, instituting the one-party state, had been dead since 24 April 1990. In addition, we discussed it and Mobutu agreed to me swearing allegiance only to the law and not to a Constitution which no longer existed. He presented me with a fait accompli. I could not accept it.

[Angali] You have experienced Zaire's history. On the basis of that experience, do you think that a parliamentary system is viable in our country?

[Tshisekedi] It is fully viable. If it is freely engendered by the people, it reflects the maturity attained by them in their concept of the state and the political system. It will therefore succeed, especially because it is not being imposed from outside.

If it proves to have imperfections in practice, it is for the people to make any adjustments. A system freely designed by the people must be administered by them.

UDPS in the Majority

[Angali] After the transition, will you be a candidate in the parliamentary or presidential elections?

[Tshisekedi] I will naturally be a candidate. However, the party will first hold a congress which will appoint the presidential candidate on the basis of the various nominations submitted.

[Angali] Some UDPS members have defected recently. Does that affect you?

[Tshisekedi] No. The UDPS is now the majority party in Zaire and cannot be too much affected by the departure of some people.

[Angali] At the national conference, you forgave those who wronged you. Do you forgive those who have left the party?

[Tshisekedi] It is not a question of forgiveness but of respecting everybody's convictions. That is democracy. I respect convictions and individuals.

I do not like dogmas. I am a pragmatist.

[Angali] Is the UDPS a tribal party?

[Tshisekedi] I think that the UDPS has proved its nationalism. To lead the people where we have led them, tribal questions must be abandoned. I do not concern myself with tribal problems.

Western Support

[Angali] Do you believe in the support of the Western troika?

[Tshisekedi] I prefer to think that it supports the democratization process rather than an individual. Institutions must be supported rather than individuals.

[Angali] Do you think the Belgians still know Zaire?

[Tshisekedi] I think they, of all foreigners, know the country best. Some mistakes have probably been made. However, they are primarily the result of the machinations of a certain political class, particularly the one which grew up alongside Mobutu. They are now in opposition, but they are still working for Mobutu.

[Angali] If you obtain power in the future, will you reopen the Belgian-Zairian dispute?

[Tshisekedi] Tshisekedi will never be a dictator replacing the other dictator. This is a democratic country and we must respect the laws, the institutions. Parliament will have to discuss this question if it thinks it is necessary to do so.

[Angali] How can the crisis be solved?

[Tshisekedi] Mobutu must be involved in the CNS plan. All the solutions have been laid down by it, Mobutu must agree to implement them with us. In that way, there will be no crisis.

**Government, ANC, Freedom Alliance Hold
'Secret' Talks**

*MB1401091094 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0700
GMT 14 Jan 94*

[Text] The government, ANC [African National Congress], and Freedom Alliance have held secret talks. Chief government negotiator Roelf Meyer says yesterday's talks were exploratory discussions to see whether there can be any basis for commonality. He says while no agreement had been reached, certain positions could now be taken back to the various parties's principals for approval. The government and ANC have been trying for months to reach a political settlement with the alliance which has rejected the interim constitution. The alliance is demanding a stronger federal system than provided in the constitution. The government and ANC have set 24 January as the deadline for the completion of negotiations on the constitution.

Ciskei To Withdraw From Alliance

*MB1401152694 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1317
GMT 14 Jan 94*

[Text] Pretoria Jan 14 SAPA—Trilateral talks between the government, the African National Congress [ANC] and the Freedom Alliance have been scheduled to resume next Wednesday. Alliance leaders announced after a meeting on Friday. However, Ciskei told the meeting it was withdrawing from the five-member negotiating forum to join the Transitional Executive Council.

Participants in the talks hope to break the political impasse with the Freedom Alliance. The three sides, after two rounds of trilateral talks at the end of last year, gave themselves until January 24 to broker an inclusive political deal.

"The leaders of the Freedom Alliance...recommitted themselves to the negotiation process, with the aim of finding an all-inclusive political settlement for southern Africa," they said in a statement on Friday. A new round of talks had provisionally been set for next Wednesday, they said.

The decision by Ciskei to withdraw its membership was announced at the end of the five-hour meeting at the Bophuthatswana Embassy. The remaining Alliance leaders were at pains to stress Ciskei's withdrawal in no way affected Bisho's "commitment to the position of the Freedom Alliance and its demands for an improved constitution".

"Ciskei will continue to uphold these positions in its future political activities."

The leaders expressed "deep understanding" of Ciskei's position, but regretted they felt obliged to accept the withdrawal. "Since the Convention for a Democratic South Africa (Codesa), Ciskei has been subjected to destabilisation action by the ANC, and the vulnerability

of Ciskei to further destabilisation and pressure from the Transitional Executive Council is very unfortunate."

Present at Friday's meeting were, among others, Inkatha Freedom Party president Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Conservative Party leader Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg, Afrikaner Volksfront [Afrikaner National Front] leaders Gen Constand Viljoen and Gen Tienie Groenewald, Bophuthatswana President Lucas Mangope, Bophuthatswana chief negotiator and Alliance Chairman Rowan Cronje, deputy chairman of Ciskei's Council of State Col Simons Pita and Ciskei chief negotiator Mickey Webb.

**NP, DP, IFP 'Heading for Clash' Over Mining
Policy**

*MB1301195394 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in
English 1800 GMT 13 Jan 94*

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] and its political opponents appear to be heading for yet another clash—this time over mineral rights and mining. At the center of the controversy is an ANC-alliance document on the future of minerals. The document, which describes mineral wealth as a national asset could become ANC policy if it is adopted at a special two-day conference at the end of January.

[Begin recording] [Reporter] South Africa is well known for its mineral riches. It is these minerals that are the focus of an ANC document on the future exploitation of minerals. The ANC says mineral wealth belongs to all South Africans and shouldn't be in the hands of a few monopolies. Their idea is not to nationalize the mines, but to tax the minerals which are being mined. Part of the plan is that mining companies will no longer own the actual land but will have to lease it from the government.

[ANC spokesman Paul Jourdan] The other aspects of the RDP [Reconstruction and Development Program] are a round ... [pauses] making the industry grow, what we call widening the industry, that means opening up new mines and what we call deepening the industry, that is using our minerals further downstream—using our minerals to make mineral products, to add value, to increase the foreign exchange earnings, to increase employment, to increase government revenue.

[Reporter] The Chamber of Mines says it will only comment on the document once it becomes policy, but at least three political parties, the NP [National Party], the DP [Democratic Party], and the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] have called it nothing more than nationalization. The National Party said the ANC was still clinging to its socialistic policies. The DP said the plan would undermine investor confidence and the economy and the IFP said the proposal was nothing less than nationalization by stealth. [end recording]

CP Condemns ANC Proposal

MB1401095094 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 0500 GMT 14 Jan 94

[Excerpts] The ANC's [African National Congress] draft plan to revamp the mining industry has not only caused ripples locally. Internationally it has also being labeled as nationalization. Share prices on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange plunged sharply right after the announcement with the gold index weakening by nearly 5 percent. Industrial shares dropped by 2.1 percent, and the overall index by 2.5 percent. [passage omitted]

The Conservative Party [CP] has condemned the proposal saying that most mines were situated in the area it wanted to turn into a volkstaat [nation state], therefore, the CP would only relinquish mineral rights after a struggle.

IFP Terms Plan 'Nationalization'

MB1401064194 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 14 Jan 94

[Text] The Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] has joined the Democratic Party [DP] and the National Party [NP] in criticizing the ANC's [African National Congress] draft policy document on mining as an attempt at nationalization. The IFP said in a statement that the proposed new ANC policy was a concealed attempt at nationalization in line with Marxist aspects of the Freedom Charter. The IFP added that the document raised questions on the broader issue of property rights, including that over several categories of agricultural land.

In its reaction to the ANC document, the Chamber of Mines expressed reservations about the proposal to regard minerals as a national asset. The chamber said the mining industry was prepared to listen to proposals for the improvement of the existing system of mineral rights developed over hundreds of years, but that the matter had to be considered very thoroughly. The chamber has been discussing the future of the industry with interested parties, including the ANC and the National Union of Mineworkers for some time and would continue these discussions.

The ANC said mineral rights could be hired from the state on a renewable long term basis. It said that no decision had been taken yet on the way in which the change would be brought about, but that it would not be done through a process of nationalization. The document will be discussed at a conference on 22 and 23 January before becoming ANC policy.

ANC Releases Reconstruction, Development Program

MB1401130794 Johannesburg SABA in English 1034 GMT 14 Jan 94

[By Sean Feely]

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 14 SABA—The African National Congress [ANC] on Friday released its legislative priorities for a new government in redressing past socio-economic imbalances. Addressing a media conference in Johannesburg, former Congress of SA [South African] Trade Unions Secretary General and ANC election candidate Jay Naidoo said the Reconstruction and Development Programme [RDP] would be the basis of a legislative programme for a new government at all levels.

The programme puts forward various mechanisms for the implementation of its proposals and retains nationalisation and the creation of a reconstruction levy as two of those policy options.

The RDP document was a concrete programme for addressing the expectations of large sectors of the population who had suffered as a result of inequality and imbalances in housing, education, health and employment, he said.

The RDP would seek to harness the resources of all sectors of society to tackle socio-economic disadvantages although the state would play a leading role. "A government that invests heavily in infrastructure," he said, "will meet the needs of our people and stimulate economic growth."

The RDP document focusses on five key areas: meeting basic needs, developing human resources, building the economy, democratising the state and society, and implementing the RDP.

The programme seeks to redistribute over the next five years a substantial amount of land to landless people, build over one million houses, provide clean water and sanitation to all, electrify 2.5-million new homes and provide access to everybody for affordable health care and telecommunications.

On the economy, the RDP proposes considerable trade and industrial reform to achieve international competitiveness and employment creation. It points to the imperative of developing a large domestic manufacturing sector that makes greater use of the country's raw materials and minerals.

Although the cost of the programme would be large, the ANC said it could largely be met within the existing government budget, as well as by accessing new and innovative forms of financing. ANC economics head Trevor Manuel said the emphasis would be to promote more efficient governmental spending through better social expenditure delivery systems and state capital investment.

He said the financial sector would have to be encouraged to mobilise and direct more resources from housing to the promotion of small and medium sized enterprises. The RDP considers increasing the public sector in "strategic areas" through nationalisation, purchasing of

shareholding in companies, setting up new public corporations or joint ventures with private sector.

On the other hand, it also proposes reducing the public sector to enhance efficiency, advance affirmative action and create employment. "Such a mixed economy will foster a new and constructive relationship between the people, the democratic government, the trade union movement, the private sector and the market," the RDP documents states.

The final draft of the RDP document will be discussed by a special ANC conference next weekend before being adopted as its election platform.

Development Plan Assessed

*MB1401151694 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1301
GMT 14 Jan 94*

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 14 SAPA—The African National Congress' Reconstruction and Development Programme [RDP] released Friday calls for widespread reform of the financial sector including prescriptive legislation on lending and investment. In addition, the document urges the creation of innovative financial instruments and mechanisms, like a reconstruction levy, to fund the still to be determined cost of the RDP.

"If excessive risk aversion in the major financial institutions prevents them from taking up socially desirable investments, the democratic government should consider some form of legislative compulsion such as prescribed assets," the document says. It notes the government cannot fund the RDP without support from the private sector and states therefore that regulations should be modified to compel financial institutions to fund basic needs such as housing, education, and health-care.

Legislation would be introduced to transform the boards of mutual fund companies "to make them more socially responsible".

A new government must impose non-discriminatory lending criteria, especially related to collateral, and require the banks to lend a rising share of their assets to small, black-owned enterprises.

With regard to specific measures to fund the RDP, a new government would set up a reconstruction fund and include some form of a dedicated reconstruction bond. "In addition, it should draw on specific reconstruction levies. The design of reconstruction levies will depend on the aims of the RDP as a whole, especially in terms of promoting development and growth, but could also include levies on capital transfers, land and luxury goods."

A housing bank is mooted by the document as well as a government-backed guarantee fund to protect private sector investors.

Many of the proposals are expected to be financed through the capital markets and would not necessitate a massive increase in government revenue. The RDP envisages restructuring and rationalising current government expenditure to meet the most of the costs of the RDP so as to avoid undue inflation and balance of payments difficulties.

"Given the fiscal malaise left by apartheid, careful programmes must be developed around financing increased capital expenditure, increasing the efficiency of consumption expenditure and improving the revenue recovery capacities of the government."

The RDP documents states the current budget deficit of six per cent of gross domestic product would not be exceeded and neither should the overall tax burden be increased.

Foreign funding in support of the RDP would only be used for those elements of the programme which would increase the country's capacity for earning foreign exchange.

Mandela Addresses Youth League Conference in Soweto

*MB1401110394 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0958
GMT 14 Jan 94*

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 14 SAPA—African National Congress [ANC] President Nelson Mandela has conceded his organisation has shifted significantly from its nationalisation policies contained in its Freedom Charter. "We have guaranteed investors against confiscation of their property and have guaranteed their right to repatriate their profits and dividends. Although the clause on mining is still in the Freedom Charter, we have made the shift away from nationalisation," he told delegates at the ANC Youth League [ANCYL] conference in Soweto on Friday.

The ANCYL's annual conference is the last before the April 27 general election.

Mr Mandela said it was important to organise the economy to enable it to deliver the goods in the face of high expectations from the people. "If the ANC government is unable to deliver the goods, then you should overthrow it because it is not good," he said.

He said the ANC had also agreed to a code of conduct for senior officials to avert the "grave train" psychosis brought on by apartheid. He said part of the code stated that any member of the organisation receiving a donation of more than R[and]100,000 should immediately report it to the movement because the organisation did not want its senior officials to be unduly influenced.

He said salaries of government ministers after April 27 would have to be commensurate with those of people in industry as there was a tendency by state officials to live beyond the means of ordinary people.

On violence, Mr Mandela said politically-inspired disturbances had to be settled to ensure international investment.

He said National Party [NP] leader Mr F.W. de Klerk was convinced he would receive the support of most whites, coloureds and Indians, and that violence would keep Africans away from polling booths and so boost the NP's chances. This was in line with NP strategy of using violence to prevent a decisive ANC victory in the election, Mr Mandela claimed.

He said there was a time when the ANC was proud to proclaim it was not involved in violence, but rogue elements within self defence units [SDU] had changed this. "We must admit that discipline has broken down within some SDUs."

Mr Mandela warned youths against complacency in the run-up to the elections. He said the challenge was to ensure the organisation won 67 percent of votes as indicated in some opinion polls.

ANC Wants Schutte To Resign; Broadcasts Cited

MB1401110494 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1000 GMT 14 Jan 94

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] has called for the resignation of Home Affairs Minister Danie Schutte. The organization says Schutte must go because of his inability to stop right-wingers from operating radio station.

ANC northern [Orange] Free State Branch Chairman (Johannes Tlali) has condemned the establishment of the right-wing Radio Koppies [small hills] in his area. The station has been on the air for about a month. Radio Pretoria is continuing broadcasts this week despite the expiry of its temporary license, and Radio Vryheid [freedom] has been set up near Bloemfontein. (Tlali) says Schutte seems unable, or unwilling to deal with the stations. He has called on the Transitional Executive Council to set up the independent broadcasting authority as soon as possible to control all broadcasting frequency bands without bias.

IFP Spokesman Clarifies Buthelezi's 13 Jan Comments

MB1301192594 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1800 GMT 13 Jan 94

[Text] The IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] said it would continue negotiations with the ANC [African National Congress] for as long as it was worth doing so. Clarifying a speech delivered by Dr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi yesterday, in which he said the IFP and the KwaZulu government should reconsider further talks with the ANC, the IFP's Dr. Ziba Jiyane said this wasn't a call to pull out of talks with the ANC. He also said a decision on whether the IFP should participate in the elections or not would be made when the party met at the end of the month.

Transvaal Leader Explains Strike Call

MB1301151194 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 13 Jan 94

[Text] The IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] in the Transvaal says some Zulus will be staying away from work on Monday. The Transvaal IFP leader Themba Khoza says the stayaway call has been made by local traditional Zulu leaders and not the IFP. Khoza was speaking at a news conference called to explain an apparent clash between IFP national and the Transvaal region. Reports have said that West Rand IFP leader Humphrey Ndlovu called on Zulus to stay away and to go to Pretoria's Union Buildings on Monday. That's because President F.W. de Klerk is meeting Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini. IFP national spokesman Ziba Jiyane distanced the IFP from the call, now Khoza says Ndlovu was misquoted.

[Begin Khoza recording] The entire operations rest on the Zulu leaders, in other words, traditional leaders, representatives of Amakhosi [chiefs] in these regions who met yesterday and who actually issued the statement. The long and the short of the story is that the IFP is not the one who is doing the job. [end recording]

Boer Army Warns Foreign Observers To Leave

MB1301194894 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1909 GMT 13 Jan 94

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 13 SAPA—The Boer Republican Army (BRA) has warned foreign peace observers to leave the country or face death, and has also threatened to paralyse South Africa's economic infrastructure through "unheard-of economic sabotage". The warnings were contained in a message sent to SAPA on Thursday.

The BRA also declared war on the "communist anti-christian" Transitional Executive Council.

The BRA previously claimed responsibility for several bomb blasts, including last month's sabotage of a powerline tower near Boksburg prison. Two people died and at least 14 were injured when a minibus taxi hit dangling powerlines soon after the blast which, Eskom [Electricity Supply Commission] said, was caused by explosives.

Little is known about the BRA. It was founded in 1991 and sends facsimile advisories. Its leadership is unknown and unreachable.

In its facsimile message on Thursday, it said its previous acts of sabotage had not been taken seriously. "Now intensive action will be taken."

It warned foreign peace observers they would not be ignored in its campaign, but its main target would be the "heartbeat of the satanic money powers". The BRA said it would rather destroy everything the Boerevolk [Boer people] had worked for than hand it to alien money powers.

AVF Responds to ANC Remarks on Killing Opponents

MB1301174394 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1714 GMT 13 Jan 94

[Text] Pretoria Jan 13 SAPA—An African National Congress [ANC] member's reported boasts about how he and his comrades killed political opponents like chickens vindicated Afrikaner Volksfront [AVF, Afrikaner National Front] warnings and should not surprise the government. AVF spokesman Stephan Maninger said on Thursday: "Not only have we been saying as much, but the National Party [NP] government also has had access to security infrastructure through which it must have been aware of the fact that the ANC has never stopped conducting terror attacks which include political killings."

Mr Maninger was reacting to newspaper and radio reports quoting an East Rand Self Defence Unit [SDU] member, codenamed Tembo, as saying killing particular people did not worry him.

Tembo reportedly said: "I don't think about it because that is the situation, that when we kill particular people, for me it is like I have killed a chicken because I see no reason for him to live if he does not understand what the will of the people is, and what we are fighting for."

The AVF found it strange that the NP had reacted to the report by accusing the ANC of a "massive disinformation campaign to blame others for the violence", said Mr Maninger. "Two days ago State President F W de Klerk and ANC leader Nelson Mandela were jointly blaming so-called elements on the right for the township violence. "Consequently we see (NP information director) Martinus van Schalkwyk's attack on the ANC as shadow-boxing for political gain.

"Instead, he and his party should refrain from fabricated and false accusations against the AVF and we suggest they act against the true culprits who kill people."

De Klerk Welcomes Tokyo Proposal To Send Poll Monitors

OW1401152594 Tokyo KYODO in English 1454 GMT 14 Jan 94

[Text] Johannesburg, Jan. 14 KYODO—President F.W. De Klerk on Friday [14 January] welcomed Japan's proposal to send election monitors to observe South Africa's first multiracial parliamentary elections set for late April, Japanese officials said.

De Klerk told Japan's Parliamentary Vice Foreign Minister Syozo Azuma that he was encouraged with Japan's intention to contribute to the development of Southern Africa.

Azuma, who met with the president in Pretoria, conveyed Tokyo's decision to help South Africa conduct the April election successfully, the officials said. Azuma is

currently in South Africa on a 23-day, nine-nation tour of Africa and South Asia that began January 5.

Japan and Pretoria will later discuss details of the proposal such as the scale of the monitoring mission, the officials said.

On Wednesday, U.N. Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali proposed to the Security Council the dispatch of some 1,800 people for monitoring the South African elections.

Democratic Party Leader Addresses Election Meeting

MB1301122594 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1138 GMT 13 Jan 94

[Text] Kimberley Jan 13 SAPA—The Democratic Party was the only party which could repair the damage caused by decades of apartheid policies, DP [Democratic Party] leader Zach de Beer claimed at an election meeting in Kimberley on Thursday.

Unlike the National Party [NP] and the African National Congress [ANC], the DP met all the criteria needed to make the country and its citizens prosperous, Mr de Beer said.

These included the fact that the DP was democratic, supported peace and stability, favoured free enterprise, trade and business and believed in small government, low public expenditure, low taxes and privatisation where appropriate. The DP also had no links with socialism and communism.

Mr de Beer said that if the ANC and NP purported to be democrats it would be of the "instant" variety. It had become convenient for these two parties to change their tunes.

CP Leader on Creation of Afrikaner Republic, Army

MB1301183394 Pretoria PATRIOT in Afrikaans 7 Jan 94 pp 1, 2

[Unattributed report: "Boer Army Being Established"]

[Text] Dr. Ferdi Hartzenberg, Conservative Party [CP] leader and Afrikaner Volksfront [AVF, Afrikaner National Front] co-chairman, told PATRIOT this week that the national army being assembled countrywide will be the defense force for a new Afrikaner People's Republic. Dr. Hartzenberg was reacting to the announcement that the Transitional Executive Council [TEC], which is not recognized by the CP and the AVF, took the first step this week to establish a communist-controlled National Peace-keeping Force as a "single" defense force for all of South Africa. He said that the Afrikaner People's Republic, in the process of being established, would have to appoint its own security services. This means its own national army, its own police force, as well

as other necessary security services which will be responsible for safeguarding the people's republic. The people's republic will have its own civil service, tax system, and control structures. There is no way key state departments of the people's republic will be entrusted to a future ANC [African National Congress]-SACP [South African Communist Party] government.

Freedom at All Costs

Dr. Hartzenberg emphasized that the Afrikaner people will get its freedom and will not be suppressed by any other nation or group. "If the people do not get their independence before 27 April, then the independence process for the Afrikaners and other patriots who align themselves with the internationally accepted principle of self-determination for nations and for the Boer-Afrikaners, will have to be quickly realized."

Effective Steps

PATRIOT has been informed that definite steps have been taken over the past week to bring about an Afrikaner People's Republic. The enemy of the Boer Afrikaner people, still denying them their right to self-determination, will have to decide if they want lasting peace with the "peaceful Boer nation" or if they want to engage in a struggle. If they choose the struggle, then they will have to deal with probably the most formidable freedom fighters in the world. In other words, the atheists and communists who are going to get South Africa served on a tray on 27 April by the outgoing National Party, should urgently decide if they want to give the Afrikaner people their right to self-determination in its own people's republic before the 27 April, and thus allow the election to proceed peacefully, or if they want to make South Africa the venue for the world's most dangerous freedom struggle. If the enemy of the Afrikaner people should choose a struggle, then they will find that they have chosen the most difficult opponent imaginable.

Warning

Dr. Willie Snyman, the CP's spokesman on defense, has issued an urgent warning to all white members of the SADF [South African Defense Force] and the SAP [South African Police] to decide now if they want to join the Afrikaner people's army or whether they want to serve the communist-controlled atheistic Azanian government who will control part of the country on 27 April. He says that the Boer Afrikaner people are irrevocably committed to freedom and a government in its own fatherland, and to the complete service of God in that territory.

Unpractical

General Constand Viljoen, chairman of the Directorate of Generals of the AVF, says that the AVF has always regarded the TEC structures as redundant and as a waste of money. The command structures of the SADF and the SAP should not be touched because these organizations

are the only ones standing between anarchy and a manageable stability in the country. General Viljoen says that the TEC's peace-keeping force is merely a "political necessity." The force, consisting of 3,000 members, equipped with special uniforms and vehicles, still has to be approved and trained. It takes approximately 75 days to assemble and train such a force, at great expense. Without any practical experience and with only 3,000 members it is too small to really exercise any influence, according to General Viljoen.

Former MI Leader Linked to New Party

MB1401112294 Johannesburg WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN in English 14-20 Jan 93 p 2

[Report by Chris Louw]

[Text] One of the key leaders of the newly emerged African Christian Democratic Party (ACDP), Dr Johan van der Westhuizen, has a long record of running front organisations for Military Intelligence [MI].

Van der Westhuizen confirmed this week that the ACDP had approached Local Government and Planning Minister Tertius Delpot, known as a hardliner in President F.W. de Klerk's cabinet, to join the party's leadership.

Delpot has denied he was about to resign from the National Party [NP] to join the ACDP, saying it was a community-based party that could play a positive role in local government elections. Delpot [word indistinct] on "like minded parties to join forces against the African National Congress" [ANC] [word indistinct] Westhuizen, whose house is being used as the headquarters of the new party, [words indistinct] in mobilising anti-ANC blacks since 1986 when he was an official of the MI front organisation Adult Education Consultants (known as AdEd), which spent more than R[and]150-million of taxpayers' money on secret projects aimed at undermining the ANC and its internal allies.

Before that, Van der Westhuizen and Delpot were colleagues at the University of Port Elizabeth, [UPE], at the time an Afrikaner Broederbond [Afrikaner brotherhood] stronghold. Van der Westhuizen said the new party had no links with his MI past. "I haven't even talked to those guys for many years," he said.

AdEd Consultants was set up in 1986 by Dr Louis Pasques, a Pretoria educationist awarded the Star of Africa in 1987 by ex-president P.W. Botha for "service to state security". It spawned a host of other front organisations across the country. One of these was the close corporation Laborel in Johannesburg, of which Van der Westhuizen was the frontman.

A hallmark of many of Pasques' organisations was the use of the word "Christian" in their names, hiding their political motivation behind purportedly charitable and religious work. Most of these fell under the South African Christian Cultural Organisation (SACCO), also

founded by Pasques. SACCO's secret and state-funded activities were exposed by the MAIL & GUARDIAN last year.

The purpose of these "Christian cultural organisations" was to lecture "moderates" in the coloured and black communities on the "total onslaught on the country". Although most of the organisations did some legitimate work to hide their covert activities, they were largely sponsored by the South African Defence Force from secret state funds.

As AdEd consultants' research manager, Van der Westhuizen was directly involved in its covert work. According to a letter written by Pasques in June 1986 and addressed to Dr Das Herbst of the Ministry of Defence, Van der Westhuizen and his wife were behind a youth organisation in Port Elizabeth which was established with the express purpose of opposing the ANC-aligned UDF [United Democratic Front].

Van der Westhuizen was also personally involved in giving political instruction to 200 members of Inkatha secretly trained by the SADF [South African Defence Force] in Namibia in 1986.

AdEd also helped Allan Hendrickse's Labour Party win three by-elections through weekend seminars in Cape Town in 1987. SADF-printed certificates were awarded to Labour Party organisers who successfully completed the electioneering course. The idea behind the seminars was apparently to boost the coloured vote to give legitimacy to the discredited tricameral system.

Front companies were at the time used by MI to create, train, support, assist and advise "moderate" black organisations which they believed would undermine the ANC. These included the black consciousness AmaAfrica organisation of the reverend Ebenezer Mqina in Port Elizabeth. AmaAfrica was directly involved in violent attacks on ANC supporters. The friendship between Van der Westhuizen and Delpont goes back to the mid-1980s when both were lecturing at the University of Port Elizabeth. Delpont was dean of the law faculty while Van der Westhuizen was a senior lecturer in political studies at UPF.

Questions about the extent of Delpont's involvement in secret government projects at the time remain unanswered. He is implicated in documents released last year by Transkei military ruler General Bantu Holomisa, but no direct evidence of his involvement has been produced.

Delpont's name is mentioned in a letter written by Brigadier CP ("Joffel") van der Westhuizen dated June 13 1986, marked "top secret" and addressed to the chief of the army. The letter deals with a plan relating to "stability and state security" in the Eastern Cape, and concludes that an alternative must be found for unsuccessful efforts to activate "pro-RSA [Republic of South Africa] resistance movements".

A "Professor Delpont, Dean UPE Faculty of Law", is identified by Van der Westhuizen as one of three people who were "partly" aware of the plan. The other two are military men—General Gleeson (SADF Deputy Commander) and General Van Deventer (Ciskei Ambassador).

This week Drickus Botha, a former Armscor [Armaments Corporation of South Africa] employee who was also an official of AdEd, denied that he and Delpont were involved in "Operation Grammet", launched in Port Elizabeth in the mid-1980s and described by an insider as "war games". The exact nature of Grammet is not clear.

Botha until recently headed an AdEd front organisation in Pretoria, registered as MMD Makealaars. Another former Armscor employee, Peet du Preez, has been implicated in Operation Grammet. He could not be contacted for comment.

The ACDP which was launched in December by Van der Westhuizen, says it is strongly federalist and believes that participation in the transition is the most effective way of achieving its goals, since its inception it has embarked on a membership drive, trying to attract what it believes to be a massive constituency of undecided Christians. It was launched in Natal this week.

According to reports, Delpont was disillusioned with the NP's weak stand on federalism and local government and was seeking a new political home. He was due to attend a meeting of the ACDP recently, but pulled out at the last moment. In his press statement on Monday, Delpont emphasised that voters who supported the same principles as the NP, but who for historical or other reasons were not ready to support the party, were not political enemies of the NP. He said he had no intention of resigning from the NP and stated his unequivocal support for the NP and its leader, F.W. de Klerk.

In political circles the establishment of the ACDP is seen as a panic reaction by NP-supporting whites now that it has become clear that the party is unable to make significant inroads into the black community. Many NP members believe the decision not to change the party's name as part of a strategy to actively recruit black members was a fatal mistake. De Klerk, according to observers, did not want to allow a name-change out of fear of losing existing white support.

He believed the NP could still solicit strong black support. This belief was echoed by the NP's election chief, Olaus van Zyl, who at an NP press conference in Pretoria on Wednesday argued that his party would still make huge inroads into black communities once its message became clear.

However, a survey carried out in November and December last year by the Human Sciences Research Council [HSRC] indicates the opposite. Black support for the NP has dropped steadily from July 1992 and is currently at about one percent. Comment the HSRC

pollsters: "The fall from the NP's seven to eight percent level of support in late 1992 to the October-November 1993 level suggests a loss of around a million African votes—by far the biggest element in the NP's decline over the period."

The survey confirms serious doubts within NP circles about the party's ability to stop the ANC from achieving a landslide victory at the polls. NP officials are worried that the ANC may win an outright two-thirds majority, which will allow it to rewrite the transitional constitution without opposition.

Some cabinet members support the idea of an alliance with homeland parties like the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP], Gazankulu's Ximoko [Whip of the Nation] Party and QwaQwa's Dikwankwetla [strong] Party. The problem is that these parties, with the exception of the IFP, command very little popular support.

Five Forms of Identification Acceptable for Election

MB1401074094 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0500 GMT 14 Jan 94

[Text] Five different types of identity documents will be acceptable for the 27 April election. The Home Affairs Department says the green ID card issued in 1950, the blue ID document issued since 1972, all green ID's issued since 1980, reference books issued to blacks since 1950, and ID's issued by the TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] states are acceptable. The department has requested that those already in possession of a valid ID not apply for a new document at this stage because it might delay the provision of valid documents to those who need it for the April poll.

South African Press Review for 14 January

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[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

'Shocking' Black Exam Pass Rate—Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 13 January in its page 6 editorial comments on the "shocking" 38.3 percent pass rate of black students in the final matriculation examinations. There are the "usual recriminations" with the African National Congress (ANC) blaming the Department of Education and Training for "failing to 'provide the most basic education facilities'." THE CITIZEN agrees that blacks schools generally "are not as good as White schools, nor is Black teaching in the main as good as White teaching." Nevertheless, "when pupils burn down classrooms in Black schools in political protests, or headmasters are assaulted and chased out of schools, when teachers engage in chalkdowns and pupils stay away from school, Black education is bound to suffer."

BUSINESS DAY

ANC Minerals Policy To Win Popular Support—"Are the changes to mineral rights ownership proposed as part of the ANC's overall economic policy devised to win popular support rather than to contribute to an effective restructuring of the economy?" asks a page 4 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 14 January. The ANC "still has to express an 'unequivocal economic policy.'" Its debate later this month "must produce a coherent policy if uncertainty over its intentions is not to deter investment."

SOWETAN

Blacks, Whites Train Together in SADF—Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 14 January in a page 8 editorial welcomes the South African Defense Force changeover to volunteer enlistment, "allowing blacks and whites to do basic training together." "While the army previously had more credibility than other security forces, an army that is representative of all the people will have more credibility. It will also be able to use the skills of many more young people."

WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN

ANC Election Lists Show Internal Democracy—Johannesburg WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN in English for 14-20 January in a page 14 editorial comments on the ANC's regional nomination election lists saying they demonstrated "internal democracy and openness in the ANC's handling of its lists. This was a bottom-up process—the lists were generated by ANC supporters and not by party leaders handing out favours." "No other party has shown such internal democracy and transparency. It augurs well for the ANC's ability to limit future corruption and patronage."

ANC, Police At Fault in Kattlehong Shootings Incident—A second editorial on the same page comments on the ANC leaders' visit to Kattlehong on 9 January, and the ensuing shootings, saying that although the ANC had "every right to be in Kattlehong" they "acted irresponsibly" because they knew of the dangers facing their charges. They should have had a bullet-proof car at the ready, and when the shooting started Ramaphosa and Slovo should have been thrown to the ground, and their bodies covered by those of their bodyguards. "Not informing the SAP [South African Police] of the delegation's movements was irresponsible too. Whatever the ANC's view on the presence of the ISU [Internal Stability Unit] in the townships, the SAP had a role to play in securing the visit and should have been informed of its details. Playing pass the buck may gather a few votes, but it could cost lives." However, the SAP response that it was not informed of the visit "was a typical whine, ignoring the force's responsibilities under the law."

BEELD

Need for Media Freedom To Report—Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 11 January says in a page 10

editorial the Katlehong shooting on 9 January highlighted the fact that "the SAP and the political parties dare not pull in opposite directions where security is involved. They owe it to the country to protect the political process." BEELD does "not accept that the ANC was simply being provocative by visiting Katlehong. It has the right to convey its message, just as the National Party [NP] has the right to preach its message in Soweto. That is the kind of freedom we need to strive for in this country."

ANC Education Plans Too Costly—A second editorial on page 10 of BEELD says: "The ANC is skating on thin ice with its ideas on a new educational system for a new South Africa. The cost implications of its plans seem to be unaffordably high. It is true that its ideas for a new educational system are not entirely new. Many of them even have merit. But to actually consider free and compulsory education for the first 9 years for all, and to want to place all schools back under state control, sounds half-baked. Education is only one of the areas where affirmative action must take place. But the cost of the ANC's education plan will be so enormous that it will swallow up the country's whole budget." Fortunately, this is not a final plan. BEELD believes the ANC is "testing the water."

Editorial Urges Parties Too Unite Against ANC—According to the latest poll, argues an editorial on page 8 of Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 12 January, "a two-thirds majority in the election is well within the

ANC's reach, which means the organization will be able to put its stamp more completely on the final constitution," which "would not be in South Africa's best interests. A check is needed on the organization, especially because there are some dangerous aspects in ANC policy which will have to be removed through struggle and negotiation." "According to figures, the NP remains the only broad, countrywide movement which will be able to stand up to the ANC. It seems the NP has reached its low point and has started growing again. So the contest is far from over." BEELD advises "parties with sufficient common ground" to "get together."

Crack in Freedom Alliance To Grow—A second editorial on the same page of BEELD welcomes the Ciskei decision to participate in the Transitional Executive Council. "This crack in the boycott attitude of the Freedom Alliance can only grow. It has been caused by more than simple increasing political realism. Subjects of Brig. Gqozo insisted that Ciskei become part of the legitimate reform process, or they would be left out of new structures like the National Peacekeeping Force. The same internal pressures will in the days ahead be experienced in kwaZulu and Bophuthatswana. The latest survey indicates that Inkatha is losing support in its home ground, Natal-kwaZulu. Hopefully the leaders of not only Inkatha, but other members of the alliance, will realize that they cannot stop the march to democracy. The overwhelming majority of South Africans want to, and are going to, vote with their hands and feet for participation in the new South Africa."

Angola**Peace Talks Continue; Beye Demands 'Greater Secrecy'***MB1301202394 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 13 Jan 94*

[Text] Specific principles concerning the future national police force are now being discussed in Lusaka. Yesterday saw the approval of general principles. The relevant public announcement did not please UN Special Representative Alioune Blondin Beye, but there was nothing to be done other than instruct the two sides to observe greater secrecy about the talks. Joao Ligio, our correspondent in Lusaka, reports on the peace talks today:

[Begin Ligio recording] (?This afternoon), the principles [words indistinct] were discussed [words indistinct] legal framework of the future national police force, its organizational structure, its [words indistinct] consensus [words indistinct] national constitution [words indistinct] plenary [words indistinct] exploratory contacts, by summoning the two sides, thereby forcing them to be on constant standby [preceding word in English]. It might be said that there are no fixed working rules. Beginning with the [words indistinct] the meetings were held separately. The mediators met the Angolan Government team during the morning and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] team in the afternoon. While that went on, UN Special Representative Blondin Beye would meet the side that was not involved in talks.

Observers close to the talks say that UNITA has already signed several documents, even though it continues publicly to deny having done so. Such documents reportedly include its waiver concerning the scrapping of the riot police, the regionalization of the police command, and UNITA's integration in the police corps.

Those observers have also said that at this stage the two sides are probably trying to bridge the gaps between the amendments that have been made so that a final document can be drawn up. A report came out yesterday saying that discussions had wound up concerning the general principles that will govern the future national police force, but that has not changed the mediators' position that secrecy must continue to surround the talks. The UN special representative has once again asked the two sides to abide by the information blackout [preceding word in English]. Such was the emphasis placed on this request by the mediators that this morning officials in the two negotiating teams were even quieter than usual and increased their distance from the media. Their behavior should ensure that, even more than before, the gods alone will know. [end recording]

UNITA Notes Beye Request*MB1401073494 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 14 Jan 94*

[Text] There were no direct talks between the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] and the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] yesterday. Alioune Blondin Beye, UN special representative in Angola, is today expected to organize another face-to-face meeting between the Angolan delegations which are searching for peace.

At the meeting the parties will once again discuss political issues connected with the formation of the national police. Of the 12 interrelated points, the national police formation is viewed as one of the most complicated issues in this second round of talks, because the end of the riot police—the main cause of the present war—depends on it. UNITA has already demanded the dissolution of the riot police. UNITA and the MPLA-PT have already reached agreement on half of the 12 main points presented by the mediators.

Yesterday, Alioune Blondin Beye once again called on the two delegations from UNITA and the MPLA-PT to respect the game rules and the press blackout [preceding word in English]. Alioune Blondin Beye said there is a flight of information.

Prime Minister, Cuban Envoy Meet, Discuss Politics*MB1301205794 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 13 Jan 94*

[Text] Prime Minister Marcolino Moco today granted an audience to Cuban Foreign Affairs Minister Roberto Robaina. The two officials discussed the need for strengthening the ties that have linked Angola and Cuba for several decades. Cuban Foreign Minister Robaina is visiting this country within the framework of a diplomatic offensive which his government launched a few months ago. The Cuban official noted that it is not enough that the two peoples should know and understand each other, adding that they must also seek to cooperate as advantageously as possible. The audience was also attended by Angolan Foreign Affairs Minister Venancio de Moura and the Cuban ambassador to Angola.

Official bilateral talks began this afternoon. Roberto Robaina, who arrived in the Angolan capital this morning on his first official visit to this country in his capacity as Cuban foreign affairs minister, had already carried out part of his program before midday: He held a private meeting with Venancio de Moura, his Angolan counterpart and he visited the Cuban doctors at the Military Hospital. He and his team began official talks with their Angolan counterparts at the Foreign Affairs Ministry this afternoon. They discussed the internal situation in Angola and Cuba, bilateral friendship and cooperation ties, and the international situation but,

before doing so, they delivered long speeches. Angolan Foreign Minister Venancio de Moura spoke first:

[Begin Moura recording] After the talks we had this morning concerning the internal situation in our countries, we found we are motivated to do everything in our power to ensure that we continue working together to overcome the insufficiencies and difficulties our peoples and governments are facing at this stage. Those difficulties have often arisen from hostile behavior toward our countries. [end recording]

In turn, the Cuban foreign affairs minister attached special significance to his diplomatic offensive in Africa, where he is on a tour of several countries. Minister Robaina noted that this was particularly the case in the context of the very complex and constantly changing world we live in. He added that in Cuba one cannot talk about a diplomatic offensive without mentioning Africa, a continent with which Cuba has long standing historic relations.

[Begin Robaina recording] To my country—and, I suppose, to Angola, too—diplomacy at this stage means finding paths, opening doors, and finding solutions to our problems. We must seek advantageous cooperation and think along the lines that what might be a necessity to one side, might also be an opportunity for the other side to [word indistinct]. [end recording]

Cuban Foreign Affairs Minister Roberto Robaina is expected to wind up his visit to Angola tomorrow. Among other commitments, he is scheduled to call on President of the Republic Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

UNITA on Cuban Envoy's Visit, 'Massive New Invasion'

MB1301143394 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 13 Jan 94

[Text] The international press revealed yesterday that the Luanda government is planning a major offensive against the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], using modern deadly sophisticated war materiel received from Brazil, Argentina, and the DPRK. Now, there are reports of a new massive invasion of Angola by powerfully equipped Cuban soldiers who are already in Luanda, under the cover of civil servants and businessmen. Eduardo dos Santos counts on these soldiers to carry out its military adventures against UNITA-controlled areas in northern, northeastern, and central Angola.

This is a clear violation of the New York Accords of December 1988, under which all Cuban soldiers should leave Angola by May 1991, within the framework of the independence of Namibia.

What is more, Cuban Foreign Minister Roberto Robaina arrived in Luanda yesterday [as heard]. According to the Futungo de Belas Palace, he is in Luanda to strengthen historical relations of friendship and solidarity between

Cuba and Angola and discuss the possibility of strengthening relations in various fields, including exchanging information.

The Havana government invaded Angola in 1975 and imposed on the Angolan people the Communist and dictatorial government of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party. Accordingly, the visit to Angola by Roberto Robaina is simply aimed at inspecting the return of Cuban soldiers to Angola to bring more deaths to the martyred Angolan people.

Luanda Radio Denounces UNITA Radio 'Lies'

MB1301160894 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1100 GMT 13 Jan 94

[Commentary: "The lies that are broadcast by Jamba's Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel, Vorgan, radio station" on the "Dotted the I's, Crossing the T's" section of the "Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel" program]

[Text] The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] radical wing's Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel, Vorgan, radio station has its studios in Jamba, in the jungle. Recently it opened its 2000 news service with the announcement—as though it were true—that General Kundi Paiama was dead. General Kundi Paiama is an adviser to General Joao de Matos, Angolan Armed Forces [FAA] chief of General Staff. In that broadcast, the UNITA radical wing's official radio station proceeded to make defamatory remarks about General Paiama, even blaming him for many of the reverses that the UNITA warmongering wing has suffered in its terrorist operations.

All those who listened to that news item will have noticed that the announcer read it with joy in his voice, noting that General Paiama had been one of the key figures in the Ministry of State Security, Minse, and the Directorate of Intelligence and Security of Angola, DISA. That lie, along with many others we have grown used to hearing from Vorgan, clearly shows that the propaganda personnel in the UNITA militarist wing are becoming desperate. The jungle-based Vorgan radio station newsmen are so worried about projecting a negative image of the working of state organs in government-controlled areas in general and in the Angolan capital in particular, that they do not care how they fill their radio programs. The proof is that they are always lying about incidents that have never taken place. Furthermore, they seldom quote sources, thereby providing undeniable evidence that Jamba's Vorgan radio station can only survive on lies. This, in turn, has been reducing the number of its listeners, because only the truth can ennoble a radio station and make it more widely heard.

The UNITA warmongering wing's radio station would have given the public much better service if it tried to report on the real tragedy facing hundreds of Angolans being held captive in UNITA-controlled areas in general, and in the Jamba base in particular. Today, more than

ever before, we are hearing those false correspondents' reports to which we grew accustomed when we were in Jamba. The so-called correspondent would be sent into a room, where he was issued with a poorly tuned recorder, and then he had to shout into it a text cooked up in a hurry by people such as [UNITA Information Secretary] Jorge Valentim and company, at the end of which he would say: this was such and such, reporting from Huambo. First, that such and such was not in Huambo and, second, that is not his right name. Those are ploys to which Vorgan resorts to give the impression that it is on top of the situation. The reality, though, is that it is not. We are only too well aware of its tricks. We were there and we even participated in some of that trickery. We will not be fooled by anybody.

We saw poor Amos, who is also known as Bob, and whose duty is to listen to other radio stations, doing the job of correspondent in the room next to where he works. We saw the wretched Carlos, a white man who uses the pseudonym of (Catjabala), trying to pass as the station's correspondent in Bie. The truth is that the poor man—who could not be treated with more contempt for the simple reason that he was white—used to run a small storehouse with corn, grain, and dry fish and never imagined he would one day become a radio correspondent. We also met (Lolo), that unfortunate soul who comes from central Angola and reports under the name of (Cassembo). He is used to working with generators and sometimes with cameras, but there he was trying to be the Moxico Province correspondent in a cubicle in the Jamba Vorgan radio station's premises. We got to know quite well all those so-called correspondents. They are forced to read whatever is put in front of them. Woe betide if they fail to do so.

It is quite certain is that the Angolan people are not patient. Yesterday, it was Savimbi who claimed he was hitting the enemy in the face. Now it is he who is getting the blows—and how! Yesterday, it was Savimbi who filled up his lungs to shout: [words indistinct] becoming ugly! Now, his chest quite deflated, it is he who is beginning to see things become ugly for him. The Vorgan radio station should be carrying reports from Savimbi-controlled areas where many people are held captive. Above all, they should go around interviewing the inhabitants of those areas, but without resorting to any sort of coercion. Jonas Savimbi's radio station should also be encouraging debate and it should call on the UNITA militarist wing to follow the path of democracy and to demilitarize its army.

It is easy to see that there is much that the Jamba Vorgan radio station could be doing instead of spreading lies. General Kundi Paiama is alive, well, and kicking. He is healthy enough to give his contribution to peace in Angola.

One cannot report on the basis of lies. One must report on the basis of concrete facts.

Governor on UNITA Plans for Cuanza Sul Province

MB1401084894 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 14 Jan 94

[Text] The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] is exerting pressure on almost every district in Cuanza Sul Province to destabilize them economically and subsequently to occupy them militarily. Our correspondent reports.

Cuanza Sul Provincial Governor Ramos da Cruz has described the situation as very delicate and said UNITA has two objectives—to economically destabilize every area in the province and subsequently to occupy them.

[Begin Cruz recording] The military situation in the province is very delicate. UNITA has exerted pressure on almost every district in the province in an attempt to destabilize and occupy them. It plans to fully destabilize the coastal region so that it can use Cuanza Sul Province as a launching pad to carry out attacks on Angola's northern provinces, particularly Luanda. [end recording]

Ramos da Cruz said there is an urgent and imperative need for the government to organize its entire defensive perimeter.

[Begin Cruz recording] During 1994 the government should continue to organize its entire defensive perimeter, improve administrative work, create minimum living conditions for our people, and try to begin a counteroffensive so that we can gradually regain control of the entire province and thus achieve our main objective—to stabilize Cuanza Sul Province and make it one of the provinces where the government has complete territorial administration. [end recording]

Official Inspects Freighter Carrying Weapons

MB1401082294 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT 14 Jan 94

[Text] An Angolan official has visited the southern British port of Plymouth to inspect an impounded German freighter carrying weapons bound for the southern African country. The representative of the Angolan Embassy in London has expressed concern that more than 20 tanks with artillery pieces on board were for rebel UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] forces. The UNITA rebels are currently waging war to oust the elected government of Angolan President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos.

On Wednesday customs officials making a routine check of the freighter (Nora Hiren) discovered the arms hidden under tarpaulin. The ship's cargo was declared as farm equipment. The Angolan representative says he will be making a full report to brief the Angolan Government on the situation. A British Foreign Office spokesman says there is no embargo on the export of arms to the Angolan government, but one is in effect on UNITA forces.

Officials, however, say it is unclear if the weapons are for UNITA or the Angolan Government army.

UNITA Asks UN To Stop Arrival

MB1401095294 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0800 GMT 14 Jan 94

[Text] The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] has asked Alioune Blondin Beye, special representative of the UN secretary general in Angola, to use his good offices to ensure that the weapons coming from Russia, and detected in England, do not arrive in Angolan ports. Unofficial British sources said the day before yesterday that the United Kingdom's sea authorities on 8 January detained a ship carrying war materiel coming from Russia on its way to Angola. The United Kingdom's law stipulates that all controlled material, such as weapons, passing through its territorial waters obtain export permits.

Botswana

Implications of Full GATT Membership Assessed

MB1301171294 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1631 GMT 13 Jan 94

[Text] Gaborone Jan 13 SAPA—Botswana's full membership of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade has been described as a major step in creating an attractive long-run investment climate in the country, Botswana Press Association reported from Gaborone on Thursday. Acting permanent secretary in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Vincent Selato, said Botswana had completed the formal procedures to join GATT and accepted the obligations of membership last month.

Mr Selato said Botswana would now receive all benefits of the information and analysis of world trade developments prepared by the GATT secretariat.

Full membership indicated to other trading partners and investors that Botswana was now prepared to take a full role and obligations in developing its new trade policy, Mr Selato said. "This message will be important for foreign investors who may wish to establish in Botswana to supply foreign markets and utilise foreign intellectual property and services".

About the possible impact of joining GATT on the local textile industry, Mr Selato said the formal accession to GATT would have no impact on the competitive position of the textile industry, since Botswana was already subject to GATT obligations through Southern African Customs Union (SACU) and South Africa's membership in GATT.

He said the conclusion of the current GATT negotiations might have some impact on the textile industry in two ways:

—firstly, many of the clothing exports from Botswana to non-SACU countries arose because low cost producers

in other countries were limited by quotas from exporting more to European and North American markets.

"The GATT negotiations initiated a process to phase out these quotas and replace them with general tariffs in the importing countries", he said. He added that when this happens the low cost producers "will again be able to ship unlimited amounts to those countries, and will compete very strongly with Botswana's exports".

—Secondly, the new GATT agreement would probably involve some lowering of tariffs on textile and clothing imports into the SACU region depending upon the outcome of last minute negotiations between GATT members and South Africa. "This may also lead to additional competition within the SACU market for local producers. In the short term, GATT membership will mean very little to the small man.

"Over a longer period of time, however, the more secure access to foreign markets, including those in SACU, should lead to more investment, more employment, a higher rate of income growth and a more secure level of income for the small man.

"It will take time for the benefits of Gatt membership to mature". He said local business would continue to have the protection of SACU tariff against large foreign companies outside the SACU. "Although this tariff will be lowered to some degree as a result of the current GATT negotiations, it will still provide very substantial protection.

"Ultimately, the best protection against large foreign companies is to improve productivity through better training, more efficient work practices and more modern technology and management.

"Lower costs and improved quality of output are the only real protection for local businesses".

Mr Selato said all Botswana's major trading partners including those in the SACU were already GATT members.

Mozambique

Ajello Comments on Government Not Confining Troops

MB1401114494 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 14 Jan 94

[Text] Aldo Ajello, special representative of the UN secretary general, said a few moments ago that he does not know why the government has practically stopped confining its troops. This issue will be discussed during a meeting of the Supervision and Control Commission [CSC] early next week.

Ajello said the only information he possesses is that government forces say they have not received orders to go to confinement centers. Only 19.6 percent of troops

from the government and the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] have been confined so far. Only 14,557 weapons from both forces have been collected so far.

Meanwhile, militia and irregular forces are now being disarmed throughout the country. The process began in Maputo where 345 weapons have already been collected.

Regarding the confinement process, Aldo Ajello feels the main problem is a lack of discipline on the part of the soldiers who do not want to obey local officials and can only receive orders from the central organs. As a result, salary problems are not resolved and there are logistical problems in confinement centers.

On the training of the new armed forces, Ajello said Italy has given the \$500,000 necessary to repair training centers. The 540 military instructors, recently trained in Zimbabwe, returned to the country yesterday. They are presently at the Dondo Military Training Center which has already been repaired.

It is expected that before the end of January, 2,500 men from the government and an equal number from Renamo will be selected to form the first infantry battalions of the new Mozambican army. The two sides are studying the possibility of soldiers choosing to join the new army to go directly to training centers from their barracks and bases, without passing through confinement centers.

Ajello also revealed that a project is under study to increase from six months to 18 or 24 months the granting of salaries to the soldiers that are going to be demobilized. This project will only be possible with the assistance of the international community.

Dhlakama Meets Ajello; Financing, Other Issues Noted

MB1401121694 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 14 Jan 94

[Text] Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] leader Afonso Dhlakama meets with Aldo Ajello, special representative of the UN secretary general in Mozambique, today. According to MEDIAFAX, Dhlakama wants to be informed about several pending issues in the Mozambican peace process. The Renamo leader wants to hear from Ajello, among other things, what the international community's response on financing promises is, the transformation of his movement into a political party, the sending of the UN police contingent to Mozambique, and the provision of houses in provinces for Renamo cadres and advisers. Dhlakama held a meeting yesterday with the Mozambique Episcopal Council, made up of Maputo Cardinal Don Alexandre Maria dos Santos, Beira Archbishop Don Jaime Goncalves, Nampula Archbishop Don Manuel Vieira Pinto, and Chimoio Bishop Don Francisco Silota.

Opposition Parties Reconfirm Bento as Post Candidate

MB1301165594 Maputo MEDIAFAX in Portuguese 13 Jan 94 p 2

[Unattributed article: "Opposition reconfirms"]

[Text] (Maputo) The 10 unarmed opposition parties met in the Mozambican capital last night to decide on reconfirming Inacio Bento as candidate to the post of Elections Administration Technical Secretariat, STAE, assistant director. Bento was reconfirmed with five votes in favor, one abstention, and four votes against.

The "yes" vote is due to the fact that it has been established that he has returned his Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] Party membership card. It is worth noting, however, that Engineer Inacio Bento only gave up his Frelimo Party membership card on 11 January, the day after he had been selected by the opposition. MEDIAFAX learned this yesterday from Hermenegildo Infante, head of the Frelimo Party Central Committee Mobilization and Propaganda Department. According to that source, Inacio Bento delivered his membership severance letter by hand to an official of the Registry Department, in the Frelimo Central Committee headquarters, at 1030 on 11 January. In his letter, Bento alleged that he had never done any specific work within the Frelimo Party and he added that he had been neither a relevant nor an effective member, but the head of the mobilization and propaganda department said that Inacio's allegations are false because he had done work of some responsibility in the Frelimo Party cell at the National Hycarbon Company, ENH. Hermenegildo Infante further noted that Bento should have surrendered his severance letter at the party cell committee at ENH and that he had been "dishonest" when he claimed to have done so "a long time ago." Bento's letter carries the date of 20 December, but was only received at the Frelimo Central Committee Registry Department on 11 January.

Our source in the Frelimo Party said that his party's statutes grant members the right to renounce their membership. According to Infante, not many do so, but "there are some who desert" the party. He added that in Niassa Province, for instance, there were some "desertions" in mid-1993.

Government, Renamo Troops Return From Training

MB1301123094 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 13 Jan 94

[Text] Troops from the government and the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] recently trained by British instructors in Nyanga, Zimbabwe, returned to the country yesterday. They are presently at the Dondo Military Training Center in Sofala Province. Our correspondent Matias dos Amores reports.

The 540 military instructors will train soldiers selected from the government and Renamo armies to form units of the new Mozambique armed forces, within the framework of the peace process in the country. The Mozambican instructors who travelled to Mozambique by road in UN vehicles, left the Nyanga Military Training Center in Zimbabwe at 0730 [0530] yesterday and arrived at the Dondo Military Training Center at around 1800. They were received by Lieutenant Generals Tobias Dai and Mateus Ngonyamo, heads of the government and Renamo delegations to the Joint Commission for the Formation of the Mozambique Defense Armed Forces [CCFADM], respectively.

Lt. Gen. Tobias Dai said that with the end of the military training course, part of the General Peace Accord has been implemented.

[Begin Dai recording] Dear Mozambican finalists who have just concluded a military training course in Zimbabwe, on behalf of the Mozambican government and as head of the government delegation to the CCFADM, I would like, first of all, to thank the people who have come here, some from very far, to witness the arrival of Mozambican finalists from the Republic of Zimbabwe where they were being trained by British and Zimbabwean instructors. They have been here since this morning to see their brothers who have just returned to the fatherland. To you finalists, we say welcome to the fatherland, welcome to the Republic of Mozambique. We say welcome in particular to the Dondo Military Training Center which is the point of departure for you to begin carrying out your tasks. [end recording]

Renamo's Lt. Gen. Mateus Ngonyamo said the presence of government and Renamo troops in Dondo, after concluding their military instruction course, marks the true steps toward national reconciliation.

[Begin Ngonyamo recording] For me, I view your arrival, as an implementation of the objectives of peace and reconciliation. As you can see, it is difficult to know who is the former soldier of the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] and who is the former Renamo soldier. Here, we see a unit of military instructors of the Mozambique Defense Armed Forces. This is the foundation of our new army. We cannot have good units with good soldiers, without good military instructors. [end recording]

Mateus Ngonyamo called on Mozambican politicians to follow the example of the soldiers in the process of national reconciliation, having guaranteed that despite [words indistinct] politicians, the Angolan situation will not be repeated in our country.

Namibia

Angolan Ambassador Comments on Progress at Peace Talks

MB1301145394 Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN in English
10 Jan 93 p 7

[Interview with Dr. Garcia Bires, Angolan ambassador to Namibia, by Graham Hopwood; place and date not given]

[Text] [Hopwood] The present Lusaka talks are taking a long time to produce results. Do you think that real progress is being made and will the talks lead to a lasting peace?

[Bires] The talks have now restarted and according to the agenda are going to discuss the political spectrum. I believe that the discussions will take some more time. If there is good faith from UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] the results will be favourable. We don't have a set time to end the negotiations. We want to discuss in a very serious way as we don't want misinterpretations of the agreement we eventually reach. So it will take time—it's not a problem for us. We want the peace to be lasting of course and that will benefit the Frontline States and the SADC [South African Development Coordination] countries.

[Hopwood] The UN special representative has appealed to both sides not to launch attacks while the talks are ongoing. What is the government's position on this?

[Bires] We are on the defensive (militarily) to facilitate humanitarian aid to different parts of the country. There is no need for Angolans to die while we are discussing a lasting peace. It's very unfortunate that UNITA launched some attacks in Bengo, Cuando Cubango and both north and south Lunda provinces and at Malanje and Cabinda. Naturally the government has the right to defend itself.

[Hopwood] It has been claimed that the Angolan government has requested a South African company to supply former SADF [South African Defense Force] soldiers to help the army? As far as you know is there any truth in the company (Executive Outcomes) claims?

[Bires] It's not true—because the Angolan armed forces were formed according to the principles in the Bicesse agreement (the 1991 Angolan peace accord). There are former UNITA elements in the army, even commanders who were UNITA. If we had foreigners in the army we would be denounced. Today we are capable of forming an army without foreign support—except in the fields of logistics, the navy and the air force.

[Hopwood] Is any aid to UNITA in the form of material goods and personnel passing through Namibia on its way to the UNITA strongholds?

[Bires] I don't believe that. I don't think that Namibian soil is being used as a transition place for aid to UNITA. The Namibian government is taking measures to avoid weapons being directed to Angola and is enforcing the sanctions adopted by the UN Security Council.

It is true that UNITA is receiving support from the extremist rightwing in South Africa via Zaire—there is evidence of that. That is why UNITA is putting its vehicles and weapons in the north of the country and on the eastern border. They cannot gain such aid through the South. It was after the independence of Namibia that Savimbi chose Zaire to launch atrocities inside the

country. As you can see Malanje, Lunda north and south and Zaire province itself are near Zaire. Further south in Cuando Cubango and Bie provinces there is not a lot of pressure compared to the areas near Zaire.

[Hopwood] Is there concrete evidence of South African support?

[Bires] There are some coordinated rightwing groups in South Africa supplying aid—those extremists who were fighting the ANC are the same who are continuing to give support to UNITA. There is hard evidence for instance of the violations of airspace and the presence of heavy artillery, armoured cars and other war material in the north.

Material that was in south-eastern Angola is now concentrated in the north of Angola. All of this cannot go through by land. It is being transferred by air. Airspace violations have been confirmed by Botswana, Zimbabwe and Zambia.

[Hopwood] Is there evidence of mercenaries assisting UNITA?

[Bires] In the past we captured whites working with UNITA. Today there are still whites assisting UNITA in strategic areas. There is evidence that there are mercenaries—there are reports from local people that they were attacked by whites. There are also Zairean mercenaries—Lingala and French speakers among UNITA forces—according to local people.

[Hopwood] Presuming there is a settlement could the government accept Jonas Savimbi taking up a position in a new coalition government?

[Bires] Let me clarify some things. There have been negotiations with UNITA for the government which came out of the multi-party elections. UNITA participated in multi-party meetings before the election took place. UNITA contributed to the constitution and the electoral law. So a coalition existed. UNITA won seventy seats in the National Assembly.

The discussions that are taking place now are seeking to create the necessary conditions for the second round of Presidential elections. That is the immediate objective.

According to the constitution and other laws if Mr. Savimbi is to be given a status he may deserve, then it should be a compromise according to the legal system of the country and the wish of the Angolan government.

[Hopwood] How has the present war affected the embassy's efforts to promote economic, cultural and other ties between Namibians and Angolans?

[Bires] Of course war brings destabilisation to economic and cultural ties. Unfortunately the war is affecting the country—reducing the economy and there is not much opportunity for both peoples to promote economic and cultural links.

Nevertheless there are very positive ongoing relations in some areas—fisheries, public works and the Epupa project for example. These are some of the efforts being made by both governments. Once we get a relative peace there will be a qualitative jump forward in relations.

[Hopwood] How many Angolans are living in Namibia? Does the Embassy experience any problems with divisions in the Angolan community here, i.e. between UNITA and government supporters?

[Bires] There are many Angolans here—hundreds and hundreds. It's not a phenomenon that results from the war, but from the movement of people between the south of Angola and the north of Namibia.

At the moment there are four different groups in the Angolan community here. The first group are those who voluntarily decided to stay in Namibia before Angolan independence. The second group is here through family connections. The third are those who came here in 1975 (after Angola's independence). And the fourth are those who are coming in from the 1980s until now.

We don't distinguish Angolans by political affiliation—we simply treat all Angolans as Angolans. If they have a political role it is with their own parties and not with the Embassy.

In 1978 the then Angolan government opted for a policy of national reconciliation. After ten years elements belonging to the FNLA [Front for the National Liberation of Angola] became involved in the structures of government and other institutions. Some Angolans from different parties were offered posts in government as ministers and so on. And there was the full opening after the Bicesse Accords. So that's why I emphasise there is no difference in being Angolans of UNITA, MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] or FNLA.

Of course there are fears. As an example UNITA has been refusing to transfer Angolan citizens from Jamba to Namibia for medical treatment. But we represent the Angolan government and are here to defend all Angolans.

[Hopwood] Do you think that the situation in Angola is getting enough international attention, especially compared with other world trouble spots such as Bosnia and Somalia.

[Bires] I don't think so—what is going on in Angola is sometimes forgotten. The Bicesse agreements were reached because of the efforts of the UN and OAU. We have a special representative of UN Secretary General for Angola. Yet there was a lack of personnel, material and other aspects to direct a stable transition process. Our country is big—some 1,246,000 sq km. But the assistance programme that was prepared by the UN for Angola was ten times less than the assistance sent to

Cambodia for instance. The humanitarian assistance for Angola is twenty times less than what is being sent to Bosnia-Herzegovina.

The UN was supposed to play an important role, but nothing is being done at all. One thousand are dying daily—the assistance is not sufficient. I do not think the international community has assumed its responsibility for Angola.

[Hopwood] Are you satisfied with the Namibian government's stance of neutrality on the Angolan conflict?

[Bires] Namibia has not taken a neutral attitude in classical terms. Until very recently Namibian soil was being used to send humanitarian aid to the Angolan people. In Namibia there have been a lot of workshops and conferences looking at Angolan issues. Blondin Beye (the UN special representative) was here to inform President Nujoma of the Angolan situation. I think the Namibian government is giving all moral and diplomatic support to the Angolan government—which we appreciate very much.

Namibia is party to the efforts of the Frontline States. Our President was here recently to discuss Angola with President Nujoma and we asked for continued diplomatic and moral support. Namibia is being a active in the application of sanctions against UNITA.

[Hopwood] Finally, there many obvious links which tie Namibians and Angolans together. What is your vision for future Angolan-Namibian cooperation?

[Bires] I think it will be a very dynamic cooperation. In terms of communications and road transport—these are suitable areas for cooperation. We have a common coastline which is rich for fishing. We think the fishing industry can be an area for mutual cooperation between our two countries. Angola and Namibia can exchange experience in the mining of diamonds and copper. We have rivers bordering our two countries where various joint projects can be undertaken. The EC and the Nordic countries have expressed interest in using the Kunene river basin for various projects. In a time of peace we can change the physical spectrum of the sub-region.

Zambia

Defense Minister Warns of Possible Military Coup

MB1401094994 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0916 GMT 14 Jan 94

[Text] Lusaka Jan 14 SAPA—Zambian Defence Minister Ben Mwila has warned of a military coup following

the release by President Frederick Chiluba of the findings of an anti-corruption commission into corruption among ministers. Mr Mwila denied being the grand-master of corruption in Zambia, and attacked the press as the cause of the breakdown of law and order.

Friday's edition of the independent weekly POST quoted him as saying forces working to destabilise the country could, if not checked, precipitate a military coup.

He criticised the press for encouraging the trend in lawlessness, recalcitrance, indiscipline and total disobedience to authority, saying: "You make dictators. Read the signs." The press had, he claimed, wrongfully published confidential presidential documents. "Zambian soldiers are not different from Zaireans, Ghanaians or Nigerian soldiers—they too could blow up soon and take this country by force. Don't push us too far."

He rejected charges of corruption, saying he had nothing to gain from it. Mr Mwila warned Zambians to listen to him because the press was abusing its freedom and democracy was being turned into anarchy.

Zimbabwe

Daily Warns PAC of Losing Support, Counteractions

MB1301135694 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1100 GMT 13 Jan 94

[Text] The PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] has come under fire from another formerly staunch supporter. Zimbabwe's biggest daily newspaper, THE HERALD, has warned that other African states may follow Tanzania's lead. Tanzania this week barred the PAC from using its Dar es Salaam headquarters as a launching pad for violence attacks against South Africa. As Lawrence Bartlett reports, THE HERALD newspaper often reflects the thinking of President Robert Mugabe's government:

THE HERALD's criticism of the PAC is especially significant because Mugabe and Zimbabwe's ruling ZANU-PF [Zimbabwe African National Union—Patriotic Front] party have historically had closer links to the PAC than to the ANC [African National Congress]. THE HERALD takes the line that what is calls the PAC's senseless violence threatens to disrupt South Africa's move toward democracy at a time when the goal of the liberation movements is within their grasp. It accuses the PAC of a misguided attempt to gain lost ground against the ANC in the run up to the election in April, saying its actions put it on much the same level as the militant extreme right wing in South Africa. The newspaper calls on the PAC to choose the ballot and not the bullet, or face the possibility of other former friends also taking action against it.

Burkina Faso**Commerce Minister Warns Against Price Hikes***AB1301174394 Ouagadougou Radiodiffusion Nationale du Burkina Radio in French 0630 GMT 13 Jan 94*

[Text] Following the devaluation of the CFA franc, the industry, commerce, and mines minister would like to inform the public and traders that price increases may only be effected with prior approval from the Ministry of Industry, Commerce, and Mines. Anybody found violating this measure will be prosecuted and punished since price, profit margin, and stock controls were instituted yesterday. The standardization of prices and proceeds of locally manufactured goods has also been instituted.

Ghana**Brigadier Appointed Commander of UN Rwanda Mission***AB1301185994 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 2000 GMT 12 Jan 94*

[Excerpt] The director general, joint operations and plans, at the general headquarters of the Ghana Armed Forces, Brigadier Henry K. Anyidoho, has been appointed deputy force commander of the UN assistance mission in Rwanda. He leaves Accra tomorrow for Rwanda to assume duty.

On the eve of his departure, Brig. Anyidoho called on the president and commander in chief of the Ghana Armed Forces, Flight Lieutenant J.J. Rawlings, at the Castle, Osu, to bid him farewell. The president congratulated him on his appointment and stressed the need for him to enforce discipline and the rules and regulations of the mission, while at the same time encouraging positive flexibility and initiative among the troops. [passage omitted]

Guinea-Bissau**Witness Says Opposition Leader 'Falsely Accused'***AB1301194894 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 12 Jan 94*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] It looks as if the Guinea-Bissau opposition leader, Joao da Costa, may escape a prison sentence altogether following a dramatic development of his trial on the charges of plotting a coup last year against the government of President Vieira. The trial began just over a week ago and da Costa and 16 others were in the dock. But today one of the main prosecution witnesses, an Army officer, took the stand to talk about the alleged plot, and the soldier's testimony came as something of a surprise, as Eduardo Lubao reports in this telex from Bissau for VOICES news agency:

Army Sub-Lieutenant Amadu Mane withdrew his accusations against Joao da Costa in a testimony today at the military court in Bissalanka outside the capital, Bissau. Mr. Mane said he had not met Joao da Costa for two years since the time when Mr. da Costa left the ruling PAIGC [African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde] Party in order to form his own opposition party. He said the government security chief had persuaded him to falsely accuse Mr. da Costa of plotting a coup d'etat.

Mr. Mane, who is now an outspoken critic of poor conditions in the Army, explained how he had shot Major Obolo da Pino in March last year after da Pino has tried to kill him. Maj. Obolo da Pino was a close aide to President Nino Vieira and head of one of the Army's crack military units. Mane denied government charges that the killing was aimed at sparking off a mutiny against the government. He described how he fled abroad after the shooting, was captured in neighboring Gambia, and flown back to Bissau under military escort.

He said that the interior minister, Abubacar Balde; the director general of the government security services; the chief of the Presidency; and the commander of the Frontier Guard then persuaded him to accuse Joao da Costa of plotting a coup d'etat. Mane said they had told him several other arrested soldiers had already agreed to accuse Mr. da Costa of plotting a coup and that he would be freed after the trial if he went along with the story.

Last week, several other witnesses who appeared before the military court withdrew earlier accusations against Mr. da Costa, saying they had been obliged to sign false statements.

Mali**President Says Devaluation 'Unavoidable'***LD1401022294 Paris Radio France International in French 1830 GMT 13 Jan 94*

[Excerpt] We return to the subject of the CFA franc in this second part of "Afrique Soir", following the devaluation decided at the end of the Dakar summit on Tuesday evening. The guest of this second part is President Alpha Oumar Konare, who thinks that this devaluation was unavoidable and that the African countries belonging to the franc zone should display more solidarity with each other from now on. Ghislaine Dupont first asked the Malian president if he agreed with the World Bank, which declared that the devaluation of the CFA franc could be beneficial to Mali:

[Begin recording] [Konare] It is certain that a devaluation includes positive and negative aspects. The negative aspects are that we need to take measures to keep inflation under control and also take necessary social measures. Having said this, there are positive aspects of which we can take advantage. This includes everything that concerns the improvement of national production

in the rural areas and in small- and medium-sized companies. Our exports could also benefit. I think this devaluation is an opportunity for us to create conditions for a genuine control of our economy.

[Dupont] Your prime minister has called on the population to adopt patriotic behavior. For instance, he asked traders not to increase prices. This appeal has apparently not been heard. Certain prices have already been doubled in the Bamako markets.

[Konare] As you know, this is a reaction I would describe as almost normal after the announcement of the devaluation. We hope that things will get back to normal after the explanation we are going to give and the measures we are going to take.

[Dupont] Are you satisfied with the promised package of measures linked to the deal?

[Konare] I think the measures are certainly important, but they cannot be a substitute for the work and discipline that we should impose on ourselves. It is important that these measures should be implemented very quickly. We should create a package of important and lasting measures very quickly. This is the condition for avoiding social and political crises. I would even say that this is the only condition for preserving our relationship of cooperation with our partners. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Prime Minister Urges Patriotism To Face Devaluation

AB1301191094 Bamako Radiodiffusion-Television du Mali Radio in French 1500 GMT 13 Jan 94

[Text] Prime Minister Abdoulaye Sekou Sow stated yesterday evening that Mali stood a really good chance of taking up the challenges brought about by the devaluation of the CFA franc. He then called on the people to adopt patriotic behavior in the face of the situation.

In a radio and television message, Prime Minister Sow states that the success of the current reform program depends on Malians' positive and highly patriotic behavior. The devaluation is undoubtedly a difficult and compulsory condition to fulfill, but our country stands a really good chance of taking up the challenges involved, he added.

Niger

Ousmane Returns From Summit, Comments on Events

AB1301222694 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in French 1900 GMT 12 Jan 94

[Excerpts] President Mahamane Ousmane returned to Niamey this afternoon from Dakar where he attended the summits on Air Afrique and the Monetary Union of

West African States [UMOA]. The president speaks here on the outcome of these two meetings, beginning with Air Afrique:

[Begin Ousmane recording] The first phase of our deliberations centered on our multinational airline, Air Afrique, which, as you know, is in an extremely difficult situation. This is not very surprising because air transport has generally been facing serious difficulties over the past few years owing to a combination of several factors on the African continent and worldwide. [passage omitted] It was therefore necessary that this situation be reviewed and steps taken to ensure the airline's survival. This is what we did. What is worth noting is that steps were taken to recapitalize this company and draw up another rescue plan aimed at restoring its smooth operations.

As you know, the chairman and managing director of the airline was reelected and a number of specific recommendations were made aimed at avoiding a relapse into the past situation. I must stress that our French partners played a key role by making a fairly substantial contribution to this rescue plan. The various states were also requested to make significant contributions in proportion to their financial standing. A contribution of 100 million CFA is not much compared to 18 billion CFA francs to be provided by the other side. However, in view of the hard times, it represents something all the same. On the whole, what we can say is that we got in step with the times, so to speak. [passage omitted]

The second meeting involved examining the situation of member countries of the franc zone. We all know the outcome—the devaluation of the CFA franc, which now moves from the previous exchange rate of 1 French franc [Fr] to 50 CFA francs to a rate of Fr1 to 100 CFA francs. Taking into account the present predicament of a number of countries, including Niger, this actually seems to be quite a high devaluation.

If we examine the reevaluation rate of this currency in each country, we realize that the rates differ. As far as the Niger economy is concerned, this rate is relatively lower than that which has been adopted. But then, we are in a monetary zone. There is a certain degree of solidarity which must be maintained if we really want to enable the various countries to continue to enjoy the benefits that go with belonging to a single monetary zone and to forestall speculation. This is so because, since this currency is still overvalued, a devaluation at a relatively low rate would just encourage businessmen to speculate by saying to themselves: Well, this is a first devaluation and there must be others in the pipeline.

Obviously that would not get us anywhere, because the investments which stopped will not resume. The flight of capital will not end and people will continue to wait. With this rate, which is quite significant, people will say: That's right. The devaluation has been done once and for all. We can now go ahead. Everyone is clear in their mind

and knows that surely there will be no further devaluation. There is that advantage. There is also the considerable advantage of ensuring that with this operation a certain number of problems faced by our countries can begin to get resolved, namely, the competitiveness of our various economies and the competitiveness of the various products manufactured in our countries either for domestic consumption or for export. Also, such an operation enables us to cope with a number of problems, particularly the fact that for some time now in the various franc zone countries investments have ground to a halt. We cannot continue this way.

The crisis has led our countries to attempt a number of adjustment programs and adopt internal measures. These measures have shown their limitations. We must envisage new measures which will enable the population to increase their production, settle down to work once more, and equally earn substantial income to be able to save and later invest. They should also offer foreign investors opportunities so that they bring in adequate capital to enable investments to restart. It is only through investments that we can secure economic growth and improve the living conditions of the people.

This is very important, because we must not look at this devaluation solely from a negative angle. We must not. As I said a short while ago, this is not the first time a devaluation is being carried out in our African countries. For the franc zone, it is perhaps the first time because that last setting of parity rate between the French franc and the CFA franc dates as far back as 1948. That was a long time ago. Nowhere in the world can one find a similar situation.

Our economies now are very competitive with each other, and the parity rates of the various currencies fluctuate permanently. It must be stated that the pegging of these rates and the time that this has lasted really constitute a record. What should be borne in mind here is that we must avoid panicking. Indeed, we must not panic. We must not embark on speculation cycles either. I have just learned that at our drugstores and some business houses, people have already begun to increase prices. Why should that be? That cannot be justified. There is absolutely no reason today, tomorrow, or the day after for a Niger businessman, or for that matter any businessman in the country, to increase prices. That cannot be justified. On what basis will it be?

Devaluation ultimately has a certain propensity to push up prices, but we need to wait for the various mechanisms to come into play before this inflationist trend begins. A number of measures were adopted precisely to contain this trend. We must avoid speculation and ensure that each of us plays the game honestly by avoiding pointless speculation and fraud, because the goods in stock or on the shelves at the moment are not in any way affected by this change of parity taking effect today. Things must be clearly understood and our various business organizations should see in this operation

an opportunity opening to them—an opportunity to make a fresh start, generally speaking.

This is what we can say about these summits. It was very tough; it was very difficult; but we must say, especially with regard to countries like Niger, that we came out positively. Among the backup measures, there were some which were very specific to our country. The agreements reached constitute a good thing and it is up to us to mobilize fully so that together we may tide over the crisis and set the national economy on the move once more.

After the deliberations on the change of CFA-French franc parity, we also conferred among ourselves as UMOA members. As you are aware, a number of initiatives have been undertaken for some time now. There was the experts' meeting and that of the various ministers of finance, economy, planning, and commerce on all matters relating to our UMOA. It was felt that we no longer treat economic and monetary concerns separately. Nowadays the two concerns are intimately linked. We decided to ensure that all these issues are examined in the same manner. This is why all the various meetings I mentioned earlier produced a draft treaty instituting the West African Economic and Monetary Union [UEMOA].

This treaty marks the birth of a new union which, in a way, is an improvement over UMOA. It will have a high governing body which will be the heads of state and government, and a ministerial council. There will also be—and this is a novelty—a commission composed of parliamentarians of the 16-member UEMOA, which will in a way serve as an executive organ of the union. This is also a decisive turning point in the process of integrating our economies as well as an action [words indistinct] with this decision to review the CFA-French franc exchange rate. In other words, the African integration process as a whole is on course and we hope that our businessmen will be dynamic enough to not only take part in the various actions enabling the recovery of our national economy, but also ensure our effective presence on the vast West African market which is unfolding. [end recording]

Student Representatives To Meet Prime Minister

AB1301223594 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in French 1900 GMT 12 Jan 94

[Text] The educational crisis has been at the center of a meeting between the minister of secondary and higher education and research and the various partners of the educational sector. Three hours of discussions failed to resolve the issue. In the face of the seriousness of the situation and the urgent need to find a solution as soon as possible, it was decided to form a select committee charged with meeting the prime minister, with a view to informing him of the demands of the Niger Schools' Union. These demands are preconditions for a return to a normal school situation.

It may be recalled that the Niger Schools' Union is demanding the reopening of the University of Niamey, the payment of scholarship arrears of 1.5 billion CFA francs, the payment of five months of allowances, and the payment of 96 million CFA francs in registration fees. The school partners are to meet the prime minister after the meeting.

Nigeria

Former Chief of Staff on Planned Constitutional Talks

AB1301230994 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 12 Jan 94

[Text] A former chief of general staff and (?renowned) frontline politician, Major General Shehu Musa Yar'Adua, has called on the federal government to present its political agenda to put to rest the growing speculations and arguments on its tenure. Maj. Gen. Yar'Adua was addressing newsmen in Lagos today on the proposed constitutional conference [words indistinct] ensuring democratic and economic prosperity for the country. He noted the commitment of the administration to solving the economic and sociopolitical problems of the country, but he said it requires tolerance to restore the dignity of the military, [words indistinct] a permanent and (?enduring) structure based on the popular will of the people.

[Begin Yar'Adua recording] The administration should create the appropriate environment for a healthy and open debate by immediately lifting the ban on political activities and the press as well as freedom of association, which should allow free consultations and open debate on the issues that are fundamental to a harmonious coexistence of all Nigerians. Two, [as heard] the federal national conference should take off as soon as possible but not later than 1 March 1994. [end recording]

Gen. Yar'Adua suggested that representation to the conference should be by direct election of three members per senatorial district to ensure a fair representation of whatever ethnic and religious diversity that may exist and facilitate the resolution of matters by consensus. The conference, he also said, should not exceed three months, neither should [words indistinct] by appointment. He also suggested that renewed electoral activities, as determined by constitutional conference, should be begun between June and December while the administration ensures its tenure does not extend beyond 31st of December this year.

Togo

President Addresses Nation, Notes Attacks, Politics

AB1301220294 Lome Radio Lome in French 2001 GMT 13 Jan 94

[Address to the nation by President Gnassingbe Eyadema in Lome on 13 January—live or recorded]

[Text] Dear countrymen, our capital has just fallen victim once more to a terrorist attack masterminded from outside. This aggression, which was designed to take my life and the lives of the peace-loving citizenry and to seize power by force, failed despite its violent and cruel nature. It came at a time when our country had embarked on the second phase of putting our democratic institutions in place and when preparations toward the parliamentary elections are going ahead, involving all the political forces, in collaboration with French and German experts of the international monitoring committee and the National Electoral Commission, as well as with the effective commitment of our country.

This attempt to topple democracy cannot but arouse the strongest disapproval and indignation of the Togolese people, who have already suffered untold hardship and deprivation during this transitional period. The failure of this aggression demonstrates once more that no one can swim against the tide of destiny.

In 1977, at a time when nothing could constitute a rebellion against the Republic, mercenaries recruited from outside attempted to overthrow the government with the complicity of a handful of countrymen. This military coup failed because it was not aimed at preserving the interests of the people. In 1985, for the first time Lome was shaken by a series of explosions which claimed innocent lives and caused considerable damage. These criminal attacks were the early beginnings of a heavily armed terrorist commando operation launched from outside on 23 September 1986 to invade our capital, invade the broadcasting house, eliminate me, and seize power. This attack, which unfortunately claimed more lives, failed once more with the help of God, who cannot bless an undertaking inspired by personal ambition, hatred, and vengeance.

Hardly 10 months ago, on 27 March 1993, with the complicity of a few officers, some armed groups who also came from outside managed to penetrate the Togolese Interarms Regiment camp and shot rockets point blank at my residence, aiming particularly at my sleeping quarters. They did not hit me, but they succeeded in murdering in cold blood two of my closest companions in arms.

This new attack, contrary to the interests of the people, has failed once again. The painful events that we have just witnessed on 5 to 6 January follow the same pattern. They did not give those responsible the expected results, despite the large deployment of men, arms, ammunition, and logistics.

Dear compatriots, the tragedy which has just befallen our country should be an opportunity for all of us to reflect on the destiny of our nation, which God has never wanted to abandon into the hands of those who only seek its destruction. This attack came just at the time when the Togolese people, who have suffered from three years of stormy transition, began to entertain some hope again with the resumption of economic activities and payment

of salaries. The aim of the terrorist action was to prevent free expression of the people at the legislative elections. Those who launched the attack have demonstrated, by so doing, their refusal to accept the democratic principles that they claim to defend. Just as they tried on the night preceding the presidential elections to embark on a terrorist action to prevent the elections from taking place, they are trying to disrupt the legislative campaign with violent actions. Togo leaves the international community to judge this behavior.

Our country is involved in an irreversible democratic process. We are leaving no stone unturned for the legislative elections to take place in total freedom and transparency. Nothing will deviate our course from this objective.

Today we must thank God for having saved us from this new trial and for having, once again, saved the Togolese people from chaos.

I take this opportunity to warmly congratulate the security forces and services for the courage, determination, sense of duty, rapidity, and efficiency that they showed in returning the fire that resulted in the routing of the attackers.

I would also like to thank the residents of Lome and its vicinity for remaining cool, calm, and disciplined during this severe ordeal in accordance with government's instructions calling on them to stop and resume work for security reasons.

Furthermore, I especially want to commend and thank those who, in various manners, contributed to restoring social peace, which is indispensable for our development and welfare.

Finally, on your behalf, on that of the government, and in my own name, I would also like to present our most heartfelt condolences to the innocent victims' families and wish a prompt recovery to those who were wounded during this aggression.

Dear compatriots, a new year has begun. I hope that it will be for each of you a year of peace, health, fraternity, forgiveness, and love. May the democratic process continue to its end in dialogue, consultation, tolerance, and acceptance of each other. May our youth steer clear of those trying to divert them from the right path and earnestly continue their studies and professional training in order to give their best to our country. May those possessed by hatred and craving for revenge get rid of their resentment, abandon the path of violence, and utilize their intelligence and as their know-how to build our dear Togo a bit more each day instead of destroying it, as it remains the only treasure that we will bequeath to future generations. May this new year further bring us together each day to serve our country.

Long live Togo! Long live the Republic! Long live democracy!

Senegal

Price Controls Imposed on 'Essential' Commodities

ABI301174994 Paris AFP in French 1009 GMT
13 Jan 94

[Text] Dakar, 13 Jan (AFP)—Senegal has decided to introduce price controls on essential commodities following the devaluation of the CFA franc it was announced today by the Commerce and Crafts Ministry.

Prices fixed by the government for rice, cotton, sugar, electricity, water, public transport, and medical fees remain unchanged, a communique from the ministry indicated. The authorized prices for "goods and services" such as imported oil, wheat, milk, bread, gas, and soap, which are not set by the government, remain "blocked at the their 11 January level," that is, before the devaluation, the communique adds.

The Commerce and Crafts Ministry announced that "violation of the present measures as well as the hoarding of stocks and refusal to sell will be liable to punishment in accordance with the legislation in force."

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